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THE
PROVINCE *of* ONTARIO
IN THE WAR



THE HON. SIR WILLIAM HOWARD HEARST, K.C.M.G.
Prime Minister of Ontario, 1914-1919

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THE PROVINCE *of* ONTARIO IN THE WAR

A Record of Government and People

BY

J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S., F.R.G.S.

Author of The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs, 1901-18

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THE HON. SIR JAMES PLINY WHITNEY, K.C.M.G.
Prime Minister of Ontario, 1905-1914

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO IN THE WAR

I. GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION POLICY; POPULAR WAR ACTION

ONTARIO has always been proud of its position as the richest, most resourceful and most populous Province of the Dominion; it has held high place in Canada as a centre of political thought and patriotism, of industrial skill and financial strength, of intellectual light and leading. It remained, however, for the testing time of war to prove its dominant place in the militant, aggressive effort of the many Provinces in our wide Dominion and in a still greater Empire. To rise to such an emergency, to attain such a measure of successful action, required a basis of substantial and educated patriotism—loyalty to country, to King and Empire, to the great principles of ordered liberty. Its people had always been proud of their British loyalty, of their Imperial idealism, of their readiness to do great things if ever the time for action should come and the life of the Dominion, the honour of the race, the safety of the Mother-land, should be threatened. How they proved their patriotism in contributions of half the men and half the money given by the whole Dominion of Canada in a time of World-War is a tale worth the telling, and makes a record worthy of permanent preservation.

The people of the Province during this period were fortunate in having the basic sentiment and desire without which official action would have been difficult, restricted, inefficient; they were doubly fortunate in having leaders who not only voiced but anticipated their aspirations and led them in all forms of practical effort whilst supplementing and strengthening existing sentiment with sustained and sympathetic speech and patriotic action. The personal opinions of Sir James Whitney, Prime Minister of Ontario when the struggle began, upon all questions of inter-Provincial unity and Imperial loyalty, were deep and earnest. He had long believed in the closer union of British countries, he had urged in public the need for greater Defence effort and better fiscal and commercial relations between the countries of the Empire. When the crisis came and the issues of National and Imperial existence were cast into the crucible of a war which, during every hour, grew more fierce in fact and more world-wide in application, he did not hesitate a

moment and, on Aug. 4th, with the announcement that the British Empire was in the War, came this urgent statement from the Prime Minister of Ontario: "The momentous crisis we now face makes plain what Canada's course must be. That course is to exert her whole strength and power at once in behalf of our Empire. We are part of the Empire in the fullest sense and we share in its obligations as well as its privileges. We have enjoyed under British rule the blessings of peace, liberty and protection, and now that we have an opportunity of repaying in some measure the heavy debt we owe the Mother-country, we will do so with cheerfulness and courage." On Aug. 21st following he issued another statement to the press:

The present is a supreme testing time for the people of the Province; and calmness, courage and fortitude should be displayed by Governments, corporations and individuals. The Ontario Government has been carefully studying the situation since the outbreak of war with a view to rendering aid in the most effective manner possible at the time when such aid shall be of the greatest benefit to the Mother-land. With this object in view the Government is in communication with the Dominion Government at Ottawa so as to ascertain the views of the Imperial Government, and when the proper time comes the people of Ontario can rely on the Government of the Province doing its full duty and aiding the Empire in the most effective manner possible.

In the conditions which immediately developed the people could do little until they were organized, the Province and the country could do little until they knew what was most needed in a world-upheaval so vast and with possibilities so awful that even imagination could not grasp their full import. The first need, obviously, was men, and this the Dominion and Provincial Governments at once recognized, while recruiting proceeded throughout Ontario with conspicuous enthusiasm; the second, apparently, was food for the Mother-land and this the Ontario Government helped to meet at the end of August by the purchase and shipment of 250,000 bags of flour costing \$780,468, as a gift to the Imperial Government. It had seemed clear for a time that the great financial fabric of London was threatened with destruction; that the myriad chords binding British banks and national finance and the vast volume of British commerce in a world-fabric of credit might be torn to shreds; that even if the miracle of recovery from the shock—which eventually took place—should come about there must be huge temporary losses and inevitable privation; that the margin of food supplies kept in the United Kingdom was small and that the situation could be relieved or aided by such a gift as was thus proffered

by the Whitney Government. There accompanied this action the rush to the colours which found expression in Valcartier and the gathering of 33,000 troops there in little more than a month; the offer of services from every part of Ontario with 12 entire Regiments volunteering for the Front; the generous gifts of individuals for every kind of war-effort—a Battery of armour-mounted field guns, for instance, from Hon. Clifford Sifton of Ottawa, the raising, equipment and pay of a corps of 25 trained electricians by Mr. Frederic Nicholls of Toronto, the offer of \$100,000 by Mr. John C. Eaton, Toronto, for a Battery of Machine-guns.

At this juncture (Sept. 25) Sir James Whitney
**The Hon.
W. H. Hearst
becomes
Prime Minister
of Ontario** passed away and was succeeded as Prime Minister on Oct. 2nd by the Hon. William Howard Hearst who, since 1911, had been Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. Known widely for his enthusiastic belief in the Northern regions of Ontario and for an oft-expressed desire to make them a bridge of unity and prosperity between the East and West of Canada—with, also, a record of careful administration in his Department—Mr. Hearst at once proved himself an eloquent and practical exponent of the wider duties and greater obligations which had come to the Province.* In his first Message as Prime Minister to the people of the Province, four days after his appointment, he paid tribute to his late Chief as one who had “left a record of good deeds and of legislation for the development of the Province and the betterment of its people that will be an inspiration for generations to come.”

On Feb. 17, 1915, the Premier also indicated very clearly his attitude toward the War: “We feel it our duty to aid the Motherland in whatever way we can while she is engaged in her present titanic struggle on behalf of humanity.” About the same time he announced that the Government had appropriated \$15,000 as a gift for the Belgian people and that it would be forwarded at once. To the Belgian Relief Fund special donations were given such as 100,000 pounds of evaporated apples costing \$12,000, while the Province at large, by individual contributions, sent many carloads of food and other necessities. On Dec. 4th following, at a banquet given by his constituents at Sault Ste. Marie, the Premier reviewed the position and policy of the Province both as to internal action and War-conditions:

*NOTE.—To the new Prime Minister there came as Private Secretary Mr. Horace Wallis—an official who had filled this busy and important post under Sir James Whitney with personal popularity and with a Departmental acceptance which won him the rank of Deputy Minister.

The reins of office have been entrusted to my care at a crucial time in the history of the Province and of Canada and the world at large, and hard and difficult problems face us at the outset. (The financial crisis caused by the present unfortunate war has affected this Province, as it has every other Province and country in the world. Our revenues have fallen off and our sources from which we previously borrowed money have dried up.) The whole financial situation of the Province requires careful consideration and adjustment not only for the present emergency but for the future. . . . (I want my voice to ring out in an appeal as strong as I can make it to our agriculturalists in every part and section of the Province to increase their output.) This is not only a duty to our Province under the present financial conditions I have referred to but a patriotic duty to the Empire and to our Allies with whom we are fighting in the present war, for not only must the British people be fed but the armies in the field must be fed, and the heroic Belgians, whose fields have been devastated, must be fed.) We have boasted in the past that Canada would be Britain's bread-basket. Let us now make good our boast.

The Government of the Province of Ontario has felt it its duty to aid the Mother-land and the suffering Belgians. . . . And, from time to time, as circumstances may demand, and as the call may come to us, we will not hesitate to give more and to levy a special War-tax so that we may be able, as the greatest Province in the greatest Over-seas Dominion of the Empire, to do our duty and our full duty in the Empire's hour of need.)

In the final words of this speech, after matters of Provincial development along agricultural, economic, Hydro-electric, educational and financial lines had been dealt with, Mr. Hearst gave the keynote of his war-thought and policy in these phrases: "One cannot find words to express appreciation of the splendid, calm, determined and unanimous attitude of the British people. Such an Empire as this cannot fail nor can its light grow dim. We are living in its greatest day, and we feel it has a still more glorious future. Then, let you and I do our part and bear our burden, whatever it may be, willingly and with a stout heart; let us hold together in this day of trial, knowing that out of this night of darkness must evolve a greater, better and nobler Empire even than that of the past."

War-Gifts and Action of the Hearst Government (The Government was a unit with its chief in these views and in prompt action along definite lines. Money was the first requirement and the Hon. T. W. McGarry, as Provincial Treasurer, had to face restricted revenues, maturing obligations and varied War-demands with a British money market closed to all Loans, and conditions which, for a time, and until the British Navy asserted its supremacy, appeared difficult to meet. He, however, borrowed money by Canadian

Loans, and some in New York, with an ease which showed how solid were the credit and good name of Ontario; in his Budget for the 12 months ending Oct. 31, 1914, he had a deficit of \$697,928 caused, in detail, by War-gifts of \$294,000 and a falling away of \$453,000 in the revenues of the Lands, Forests and Mines Department owing to War-conditions; early in 1915 he carried a Provincial War-tax through the Legislature of one mill on the dollar of all taxable property in the Province which produced in the years 1916-17-18 a revenue of \$6,044,008 and permitted Government War-expenditures of \$8,459,692 up to Oct. 31st, 1918.)

It was a courageous thing to do because, though much Provincial revenue was derived from direct taxation—Crown lands, miners' licenses, mining permits, mining royalties, liquor licenses, game and fishing licenses, corporation tax, succession duties, and so on—the public were not really educated in its principle and practice and, even under the strenuous conditions of this period, there was some opposition in cities and municipalities.) As the Minister put it, however, in the House on Feb. 23, 1915: "It is purely a war-tax, and in imposing it we believe we are expressing the sentiment of the people of the Province. It will be heralded, I am sure, throughout the length and breadth of the Empire as a testimony not only of our generosity, but also of our patriotism." With the revenue thus derived, with adjustments made in other directions and the practice of every economy compatible with war-time requirements, Mr. McGarry in 1916 had a surplus and was able during the succeeding period to back up Government war-action with the essential basis of public money. Another Government measure of importance was a necessary basis for financial confidence and stability. It, also, was fathered by Mr. McGarry as the Mortgagors and Purchasers Relief Act and was designed to meet special cases of financial difficulty caused by War conditions. It stopped foreclosure or sale on mortgages executed prior to Aug. 4, 1914, and so with procedures under power of sale and various forms of contract, the recovery of principal or interest on land transactions, covenants, guarantees, agreements, etc., made prior to that date—except by permission of a Judge granted under specified conditions. Large discretionary powers were given to the Judge as to conditions in each case, or as to application for postponement of payment, with however, leave of appeal from his decisions.

The Government followed up this legislation and the preliminary War-gifts of Flour and Apples by further measures of practical

aid. The War-tax made it possible to establish in 1915, under the personal supervision and constant attention of Hon. Dr. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education, a splendid Military Hospital at Orpington in England, with an original capacity of 1,040 beds which was afterwards doubled, and costing in the first year \$600,000 for construction and maintenance and eventually (Oct. 31, 1918) \$1,298,292. In July the great need for Machine guns was recognized by the Government with an offer to the Dominion authorities of \$500,000 to aid in more fully equipping Canadian troops with this greatest current essential of war success; 500 Lewis-Savage guns were ordered promptly and supplied under conditions which rendered them of signal utility and value. This action supplemented a Dominion Government decision to buy 2,500 machine guns and was followed by an out-pouring of individual generosity throughout Ontario which placed many more of these vital weapons of war on active service. To the Canadian Patriotic Fund \$1,000,000 was promptly granted by the Government and supplemented later by another amount of \$1,200,000; comforts and supplies were continuously sent to the Canadian soldiers and public organizations aided to this end; liberal grants were given to help recruiting as the need arose from time to time during succeeding years; grants were made for the Sailors of the British Navy who had held, and continued to hold, the gates of Canada, as well as Britain, and who preserved in the early stages of the War the financial stability of the world as they later kept the wheels of ocean commerce and Army transport moving for a dozen fronts; grants were made to the Navy League for the Sailors of the splendid Mercantile Marine which faced, for years, the peril of the Submarine and carried the vast supplies of food and war munitions so essential to Great Britain and the British Allies; grants were accorded the Maple Leaf Clubs in London, the Great War Veterans, the Y.M.C.A. and Boy Scouts, the Byron Tuberculosis Sanitarium for returned soldiers in London, Ontario, and one at Hamilton; large grants were made for Soldiers' comforts and for the promotion of increased Production in farm and garden, in city and country, at certain stages of the struggle when famine threatened the Allied nations; Military Hospitals, Aviation work, Returned Soldiers and Sailors, sufferers from the Halifax disaster, were substantially aided, while a large sum was granted in salaries to Civil servants on active service. Partial details may be seen in the following table covering the period of Aug. 4, 1914, and 31st October, 1918, inclusive, and totalling 8½ million dollars:

WAR EXPENDITURE OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Totals Five Years
<i>Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, Eng.</i>						
Construction	\$250,000.00	\$225,000.00	\$81,734.10	\$72,295.50	\$475,000.00	
Equipment and Furnishings	28,195.77	77,098.62	71,643.75	342,323.52	187,028.49	
Maintenance		71,636.25			215,572.50	
Extension					419,872.29	
Comforts for Patients				819.43		819.43
	\$278,195.77	\$373,734.87	\$496,520.80	\$149,841.27	\$1,298,292.71	
<i>General War Grants and Gifts</i>						
Gift of Flour to Mother Country	\$500,861.90	\$5,000.00				
Grant to Relief of Belgians	15,000.00					\$780,468.70
Gifts to British Navy, Relief of Belgians, etc.						\$20,000.00
Gifts, Evaporated Apples to Navy and Belgians		20,342.80	86,336.24	\$156,494.67	\$161,697.43	424,871.14
Gifts, Beans to Belgians		10,900.20	2,992.50			
Grant for Purchase Machine Guns	500,000.00	4,650.00	4,000.00	181,835.29	12,164.85	
Grant for Purchase Soldiers' Comforts		16,719.85	6,242.10	58,224.75	13,892.70	
Grant to Maple Leaf Clubs				2,000.00	81,186.70	
Grant to Can. Br. Belgian Relief Fund				2,000.00	4,000.00	
Grant to Serbian Relief Committee			5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	
Grant to Polish Relief		5,000.00			5,000.00	
Grant to Canadian Chaplain's Assoc.		477.00				477.00
Grant to Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich		2,500.00				2,500.00
Horse Ambul. for Overseas Service		2,051.05				2,051.05
Athletic Goods for Overseas Troops			8,332.08	18,586.22	26,918.30	
Grant to British Sailors Relief Fund				25,000.00	25,000.00	
Grant to King George's Fund for Sailors						
Grant to Y.M.C.A. for Warwork			24,503.45		24,503.45	
Grant to Great War Veterans' Assoc.			25,000.00		25,000.00	
Grant to Boy Scouts Association			12,500.00	37,500.00	50,000.00	
Grant to Palestine War Relief Comm.			2,500.00		2,500.00	
Grant to Italian Red Cross Comm.			5,000.00		5,000.00	
Grant to Secours Nationale Ontario Br.				10,000.00	10,000.00	

WAR EXPENDITURE OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT—Continued

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Totals
Grant to Navy League of Canada . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,660.00	29,660.00
Grant to Canadian Aviation Fund . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Grant, Relief of sufferers in Halifax disaster . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Purchase of goods, sufferers in Halifax disaster . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Grant, Byron-Tuberculosis Sanitarium London (for Returned Soldiers) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Grant, Mountain Tuberculosis San. Hamilton (for Returned Soldiers) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Grant, West End Khaki Club . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Grant, Aero Club of Can. for Library Travelling Lib. for Military Camps . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Grant to Ont. Br. Belgian Relief Fund . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750.76	2,750.76
	\$294,806.80	\$1,044,069.75	\$130,726.64	\$274,072.30	\$812,354.45	\$2,556,029.94
<i>Salaries</i>						
Salaries of Civil Servants on Active Service	\$19,656.00	\$94,624.84	\$74,622.97	\$65,700.54	\$254,604.35	
Services guarding Public Buildings	3,556.65	13,785.98	8,105.80	8,297.50	34,183.43	
	\$437.50	\$23,212.65	\$108,410.82	\$82,728.77	\$73,998.04	\$288,787.78
<i>Organization of Resources Committee</i>						
Expenses, Patriotic, Red Cross & Food production campaigns securing funds, British Red Cross	\$1,000.00	3,791.46	15,123.96	.....	19,915.42	
Services and expenses funding	\$1,000.00	\$23,530.01	\$126,123.96	\$260,000.00	\$410,653.97	
Soldiers' Aid Commission	\$11,950.00	\$42,050.00	\$56,000.00	\$110,000.00		
Recruiting Grants	\$74,400.00	\$88,396.09	\$3,185.42	\$165,981.51		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						
Cobourg Military Hospital	\$24,497.10	\$23.65	.....	.....	\$24,520.75	
“Scrap of Paper,” Print, Fram, etc.	1,968.78	316.30	.....	.....	2,285.08	
Expenses of Visiting Military Units . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,240.28	
Expenses of G.W.V.A. Delegates . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	497.50	

Advances to Soldiers in England of the

Ontario Government .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,095.00	2,095.00
Agricultural Investigations Overseas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,081.38	1,081.38
Returned Soldiers and Sailors Land Settlement Act .....	.....	.....	\$26,465.88	\$339.95	\$5,914.16	\$32,719.99		
<i>Grants to Patriotic Funds</i>								
Canadian Patriotic Fund .....	.....	.....	\$833,333.30	\$1,166,666.70	\$2,000,000.00			
Toronto & York Patriotic Assoc .....	.....	.....	40,613.91	.....	40,613.91			
Independent Patriotic Fund, Co. Lin-coln .....	.....	.....	10,166.60	12,196.46	22,363.06			
Fort William Patriotic Society .....	.....	.....	8,333.30	10,000.00	18,333.30			
Preston Patriotic Fund .....	.....	.....	3,333.29	4,000.01	7,333.30			
Kenora Patriotic Fund .....	.....	.....	2,500.00	3,000.00	5,500.00			
Orillia Patriotic Fund	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00			
			\$899,280.40	\$1,197,363.17	\$2,096,643.57			

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*Greater Production Food, Fuel, etc.**(Cost of Living)*

Farm Tractors, Purchase, Operation, etc.	\$146,346.44	\$324,256.61	\$470,603.05			
Home Garden Campaign .....	.....	.....	24,975.54	24.19	24,999.73			
Employment Bureaux .....	.....	.....	22,178.08	11,246.74	33,424.82			
Advertising in Agricultural Journals .....	.....	.....	11,813.34	16,650.21	28,463.55			
Fuel Investigations .....	.....	.....	2,101.59	53,822.77	55,924.36			
Farm Help Campaign .....	.....	.....	.....	6,218.79	6,218.79			
Purchase & Trans. of hogs, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	3,747.59	3,747.59			
Purchase and distribution of calendars .....	.....	.....	.....	18,875.35	18,875.35			
Purchase a distribution of seed grain .....	.....	.....	.....	168,391.85	168,391.85			
Flax production .....	.....	.....	.....	5,708.70	5,708.70			
Purchase vegetable seed .....	.....	.....	.....	6,160.00	6,160.00			
Ontario Fuel Controller .....	.....	.....	.....	12,000.00	12,000.00			
			\$207,414.99	\$627,102.80	\$834,517.79			

GRAND TOTALS 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918
\$295,244.30 \$1,346,478.17 \$749,218.22 \$2,414,447.55 \$3,654,304.07 \$8,459,692.31

**The Prime
Minister leads
the People of
Ontario in
War-Time
Policy**

These were practical evidences of War-work but the Government did much more than this in the leadership and initiative which the Prime Minister and his colleagues gave to every public movement of a patriotic and practical character. Recruiting was aided during these four years, directly or indirectly, in 200 speeches delivered by Sir William Hearst upon varied occasions of a patriotic character. The War was a theme which stirred him to eloquent effectiveness and he did much to educate and maintain the high ideals of popular action to which the Province rose during this period. His speeches rang with assured conviction and were of the same character in neutral cities of the United States as in a loyal Canadian centre such as Toronto. At the Canadian Club, New York, on Jan. 12, 1915, he declared that: "To-day we look only toward the advancement of the aims and ambitions of that Empire whose flag encircles the globe. And not only are we ready to advance those aims and ambitions in times of peace, but in times of war, such as the present, we are ready to fight with all our might for them. To-day the fate of Great Britain is in the balance. More, to-day the liberty of mankind is in the balance. There is nothing left but to fight and Canada is with the Mother-land as long as there is one man left to hold a rifle or one dollar left with which to buy ammunition." The United States was told, with emphasis, that:

This is not only the Allies' fight. It is not only our Mother-country's fight. It is our fight as Canadians, and, shall I say, it is your fight, too? If Prussian ideals are to prevail, if the law that might is right is to be supreme, then there is no place on earth for democratic nations, or for countries cherishing the ideals which the British Empire and the United States hold dear.

In Toronto, on Apr. 28th following, Mr. Hearst (he was Knighted in the following year) declared that in another century Canada would be the dominant force in the British Empire and spoke with enthusiasm of Canadian soldiers: "Let their blood which has stained a foreign soil cement the Empire and be to us a baptism in ideals that will make us worthy of them." During this year and in 1916-17 the Prime Minister addressed many meetings with a keynote of sentiment which was well expressed in an Address from the Province presented at Toronto on Nov. 27, 1916, to H. E. the Duke of Devonshire: "No exertion can prove too exacting and no sacrifice too great to ensure that the Empire our forefathers helped to preserve and extend, and for which their descendants

to-day are proud to die, may be passed on in unimpaired splendour to those who come after us." In accordance with this viewpoint Sir William Hearst was an early supporter of Conscription, a keen advocate of Union Government at Ottawa, a supporter of that Government when finally created by Sir Robert Borden, an advocate, in various speeches during the General Elections, of its return to power. He believed in a closer union of British countries after the War and expressed his view, as follows, in an address at Convocation Hall, Toronto, on Apr. 27, 1917: "No such opportunity will ever again present itself for a better and closer organization of all the different sections of the Empire. The best and bravest from Canada, from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, lie side by side on the bloody fields of France and Flanders with the best and bravest of the Old Land. They died for what? For liberty, for freedom, for civilization; and a common bond, that of suffering, that of sacrifice, that of devotion to a great cause, binds the Empire more firmly than ever before. But we must see to it that advantage is taken of the situation thus created and no room for doubt left that Britain and her Overseas Dominion shall go down through the ages as one people—as a united family." The Imperial Cabinet idea was, he thought, a step toward this end; closer Fiscal and trade relations a means toward further progress in unity and strength.

Nearly a year later Sir William Hearst was able to tell the Ontario Legislature on Feb. 20th, 1918, something of the splendid successes and gallant record of Canada's army; to read a letter from Sir Arthur Currie stating that "we have taken every objective from the enemy we started for and have not had a single reverse"; to welcome the United States into the struggle for world-liberty and to declare with prophetic accuracy that "peace will not be made with the arrogant and boastful Germany of to-day, but with a beaten, humbled and regenerate Germany, a Germany with all promise of world-power shattered, a democratized Germany where militarism and autocracy have given way to the voice of a free people."

Other speeches delivered by Sir William on official and formal occasions in these years were of a kind fitting to his position and admirable in thought and texture. Addressing an American Battalion visiting Toronto on June 28, 1918, he welcomed them to Ontario and its Provincial capital as follows: "You are our neighbours on this continent with whom we have lived at peace for over

a century. You are next-of-kin with the same language and practically the same origin and traditions as our own. More than that, you are united to us in the still closer tie that comes from our common efforts and common sacrifices now being made in the cause of human liberty. The blood of your countrymen mingles to-day with that of ours on the world's great battlefields in order that humanity may not fall." To a French Military Contingent on the following day he spoke in eloquent terms: "To know France in all her beauty in days of peace was to admire her. To visit France in war-time and to see that fair and goodly land scarred and mutilated by a barbarous enemy, is to reverence her for her deep and lasting wounds. Millions of Canadians and Americans who have never seen France honour your great country. And well they may, for France has placed in her debt every civilized people, every nation that loves freedom, honour and right. By her unstinted sacrifice, her matchless valour, and her unconquerable spirit, France forms a living and impassable barrier against the barbarism that would enslave, if it could, the whole world. . . . Carry back to your Government and people this message: That we in the Province of Ontario, 3,000 miles away from the battle-line, are with you in the struggle—no matter how long or trying the conflict may be—until a complete and glorious victory is achieved and the foot of the last invader is driven from the sacred soil of France."

The other members of the Government were unceasing in their advocacy of war-support, of financial aid and recruiting, of agricultural production, of thrift and saving, of industrial work and the co-operation of labour. The Hon. T. W. McGarry, Hon. I. B. Lucas, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Hon. F. G. Macdiarmid, were vigorous exponents of war-aims and duties; the late Hon. J. S. Duff, during his term as Minister of Agriculture, was an earnest advocate of patriotic production on the farms; the Hon. W. D. McPherson, before his appointment as Provincial Secretary, gave much thought and labour to the Ontario Soldiers' Aid Commission of which he was Chairman. The Hon. W. J. Hanna, while Provincial Secretary, devoted much time to Prison Reform and to ameliorating war conditions such as that represented in his announcement of Mar. 13, 1916, that the Government proposed to provide, free of charge, anti-toxins, rabies' serum and other sera for the Canadian Forces. He added that, already, 300,000 men had been treated with anti-typhoid vaccine, provided free of charge by

**War Policy of
the Govern-
ment and
Legislature**

the Government. The Hon. Dr. Pyne devoted himself largely to organizing work such as the Orpington Hospital. To the Government the accession in 1918 of the Rev. Dr. H. J. Cody as Minister of Education gave an added force in clear thinking and eloquent expression along the lines of war effort and policy, while the Hon. G. S. Henry took over the Department of Agriculture with fresh vigour and effective action. Personally, the Government was represented on active service by various members of their families and the Legislature by 14 members:

1. Sons of the Ministers

Lieut. H. V. Hearst
 Lieut. W. I. Hearst
 Fl.-Lieut. J. Kendal Lucas
 Mate I. B. Lucas
 -Gnr. Douglas Macdiarmid
 Capt. Morris Cody
 Capt. W. B. McPherson*
 Capt. George McPherson
 Lieut. Norman McPherson
 Lieut. E. B. McPherson
 Lieut. W. Neil Hanna
 Pte. G. C. Duff; Pte. Edward Duff
 Capt. J. C. Foy; Pte. E. A. Foy
 Pte. F. H. Pyne; Pte. F. R. Pyne

2. Members of the Legislature

Major J. I. Hartt
 Brig.-Gen. D. M. Hogarth, D.S.O.
 Lieut.-Col. Malcolm Lang
 Lieut.-Col. H. A. C. Machin
 Lieut.-Col. A. C. Pratt
 Lieut.-Col. W. H. Price
 Brig.-Gen. A. E. Ross, C.M.G.
 Lieut.-Col. A. F. Rykert
 Lieut.-Col. Donald Sharpe
 Major James C. Tolmie
 Capt. Thomas Magladery
 Dr. A. W. Nixon
 John R. Cooke
 Lieut.-Col. T. Herbert Lennox

Under the Government leadership illustrated by these speeches and acts of policy and personal data the Legislature of Ontario put itself on record in several important Resolutions. The first was one moved by the Premier on Feb. 26, 1915, supported by N. W. Rowell, K.C., leader of the Liberal Opposition, and passed unanimously as follows: "The Legislative Assembly of Ontario congratulates the officers and men of the Ontario Brigade on their steadiness and valour when under fire for the first time in the present War, and gratefully recognizes the sacrifices they are making for our liberties as well as for the liberties of the world, and this Legislature is fully assured that they will always maintain the honour of Canada and of the Empire." In the following three years the Legislature felt it necessary to express more fully the Provincial sense of indebtedness to the soldiers, of allegiance to the common cause of the Allies, of continued support to the Empire

*Miss Grace McPherson (Mrs. R. B. Harcourt) served as Nursing Sister at Orpington. Pte. George Clarke Duff was killed at Courcelette, as was Lieut. Hanna later in the War. Cadets James McGarry and R. B. McPherson were in training at the Royal Military College when the War ended.

and its principles of liberty. These Resolutions were supported by Government and Opposition and unanimously approved as follows:

I. Apr. 19, 1916: Resolved, That the Legislative Assembly of Ontario desires to express its grateful appreciation of the courage and valour of action of Ontario's sons who are so freely giving their lives in our defence and for the preservation of the rights of democracy and humanity. We recognize the fine courage and public spirit of the officers and men who have enlisted for overseas service, and assure them that a grateful people will await with confidence the record of their sacrifice and achievement.

We also recognize the worthy part now being taken in this great conflict by the citizens of our Province who are members of His Majesty's Imperial Forces and the forces of our Allies, who so cheerfully responded to their country's call, and to assure them that the land of their adoption is not forgetful of the value of their service to the Allied cause.

II. Mar. 8, 1917: Resolved, That we, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, individually and as a body, hereby reaffirm our belief in the righteousness of the cause for which Great Britain and her Allies are fighting and record our approval of the firm and statesmanlike answer given by the Allied Governments to the recent peace overtures made by the President of the United States and by the Teutonic Powers. We heartily endorse the declaration that no peace is possible until the objects for which the Allies are united have been achieved in such a way as to insure the future security of civilization against a repetition of the wrongs that have been inflicted upon it.

We desire to express our most earnest appreciation of the splendid and heroic services of Canadians on the field of battle, as well as our admiration of their patriotism, determination and dauntless courage on all occasions. We recognize, moreover, in the cheerful and uncomplaining demeanour of our wounded and suffering soldiers qualities which none-the-less indicate valour of the highest order and appeal to our gratitude as a nation. We hereby solemnly pledge ourselves anew to assist in every way in our power in the struggle for freedom, alike by increasing our fighting strength and military resources, by conserving our energies as a people and by exercising industry, thrift and economy.

To that end, and confident of a generous response, we call upon the people of this Province to keep the successful prosecution of the War above all other considerations and to devote every energy and every moment to the cause of our country, so that tyranny may be finally overthrown and righteousness among nations may prevail.

III. Feb. 19, 1918: Resolved, That we, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, individually and as a body, hereby reaffirm our belief in the righteousness of the cause for which Great Britain and the Allies are fighting, and place on record our approval and endorsement of the clear, courageous and moderate statement of our war aims recently made by His Majesty's Government. We are convinced that only by the realization of the Allies' aim of a peace based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law, can our enemies' unscrupulous and brutal attempt at domination be frustrated, and the future of civilization assured.

We desire to express our heartfelt appreciation of the matchless courage and patriotism and historic military achievements of our Canadian overseas Forces on the field of battle. We rejoice to know that during the past year they have taken every objective from the enemy for which they started, and have not had a single reverse. In the hard-fought battles of Vimy Ridge, Fresnoy, Hill 70 and Passchendaele, Canadian soldiers have won imperishable glory. We gladly testify that the victories won by our heroic sons, their irresistible valour in attack, their unfaltering tenacity in defence, and their cheerful endurance of all the discomfort, weariness and sufferings of war, have thrilled the Canadian people and filled our hearts with pride and gratitude. We solemnly acknowledge our lasting debt to those who have laid down their young lives, so full of rare promise, for us and for the great cause at issue. The memory of their sacrifice will never fade.

We hereby consecrate ourselves afresh, together with all the resources of this rich and fertile Province of Ontario, to the successful prosecution of the War. To that end, and confident of a patriotic response, we call upon the people of Ontario to place the demands of the War before every other consideration, and by every means in their power to maintain our fighting forces, further increase our agricultural and industrial production, practise to the utmost thrift and avoidance of waste, and thus throw the whole weight of our people and our Province into the scale against our enemies, until the principles for which we are fighting are crowned with victory.

Meanwhile, the people of the Province as well as its leaders had done magnificently in meeting war obligations. Out of 439,806 Canadian enlistments to Oct. 31, 1917, when the Military Service Act came into operation, Ontario contributed 191,632; out of the 538,283 recruits to June 17, 1918, Ontario contributed 231,191, although its population stood at little over 2,500,000 in a total of 8,000,000. In contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund for the help of wounded soldiers and support of their dependants, Ontario, by Oct. 31, 1918, had contributed \$21,079,899 or almost exactly one-half the total contribution of all Canada. In this total the Government in 1917 had led the way with a grant of \$1,000,000 and given about \$100,000 to various local organizations looking after soldiers; to it in 1918 its contribution was \$100,000 a month. In support of the British Red Cross Society, with its great and essential calls from many War-fronts, from armies eventually totalling 8,000,000 men, from the greatest campaigns and battles of all history, the Ontario people gave with almost spectacular generosity. There were Empire appeals for aid on Trafalgar Day of each year. Ontario responded with \$1,514,113 in 1915, \$1,656,234 in 1916, and \$1,854,112 in 1917, or a total of \$5,024,459. It gave far more on each occasion than all the rest of the Dominion and in 1917 more than all the six States of Australia. The people of the

Province also contributed \$2,000,000 in this period to the Canadian Red Cross Society and, in addition, supplies valued at over \$3,000,000.

To the Y.M.C.A war-work, behind the lines at the Front, Ontario contributed in the 1918 three-days' campaign a total of \$931,000, or \$100,000 more than was asked for; in the various War Loan campaigns the Province clearly showed its financial supremacy and patriotic spirit by taking at least half of the \$1,300,000,000 subscribed in Canada as a whole. To the Navy League campaign of September, 1918, Ontario contributed \$1,000,000 for the support of dependants of British mercantile seamen and its Government granted \$100,000 of the total. As a result of Government organized effort and the patriotic co-operation of the farmers, Ontario increased its production of field-crops to meet the war-demands of Britain and the Allies from a total valued at \$99,152,945 in 1914 to one of \$333,691,563 in 1917, with 300,000 more acres under cultivation. The Government aided in many ways—notably by the purchase and operation of 130 tractors involving an outlay of \$978,329. The people of Ontario also made a large proportion of the \$1,200,000,000 worth of munitions produced in Canada during the War.

Such was the record in broad outline of Government and people in this Province during 1914-18. Details have to be elaborated but this simple picture of work, so far as given, showed much to be proud of and placed Ontario in a position of leadership amongst its fellow-Provinces and the greater communities of the British Empire—outside of the United Kingdom. Most of its important legislation or acts of policy during this period were based upon war conditions—the Prohibition of the liquor traffic, the enfranchisement of women, the establishment of a Soldiers' Aid Commission, the formation of a Committee for the Organization of Provincial Resources, the appointment of a Commission on Unemployment early in the War, the creation of a Trades and Labour Branch under the Public Works Department, the placing of Provincial institutions such as public buildings at Guelph and Whitby at the disposal of the Dominion Hospitals Commission. Let the following tribute from the Ottawa *Journal-Press* of Jan. 3rd, 1918, conclude this part of an imposing Provincial record:

In regard to the War, the Hearst Government has shown a keen desire from the outset to help in every way possible to a Provincial administration. When the War broke out the Ontario Government, like the Government at



WILLIAM PROUDFOOT, K.C.
Leader of the Liberal Opposition

Ottawa, blazed the trail towards the battle for freedom and justice in the world, and by its generous grants for machine guns, by its contribution of flour and other necessary articles, by the grants to Battalions in the forming and by its further grants to the Patriotic Funds and causes, set an inspiring example to the people. The Government has done what it could do to promote ways and means to increase the comforts and lessen the hardships of the Ontario boys at the Front and, equally as important, to assure to them peace and quiet and good cheer if they return home wounded; or if, happily, unwounded, to see to it in so far as it is humanly possible, that they shall be well cared for after their gallant fight for the Cause of Empire. It is for this that the Soldiers' Aid Commission has been established by the Hearst Government; it is for this that the new North is being developed and free lands offered the returned soldiers; it is for this that the great Hospital at Whitby has been enlarged and the magnificent Hospital at Orpington, England, established; it is for this that other such things are being done or planned.

War Policy of the Opposition:
Mr. Rowell and Mr. Proudfoot;
The Lieut.-Governor's Position

The Government was fortunate, during this period, in having the support of the Opposition upon all purely War matters. In the Legislature and throughout the Province Mr. N. W. Rowell, the Ontario Liberal Leader, up to the close of 1917, was a frequent speaker along patriotic lines and in support of war-time co-operation and recruiting. He was anxious to see Ontario and the Dominion do their full duty; he backed up the Provincial Government in its War policy with distinctive energy. Speaking at a Red Cross meeting in Montreal on Oct. 29th, 1914, Mr. Rowell reviewed causes and conditions in the war and declared that Canada must put at least 100,000 men in the field. Before St. George's Society, Toronto, (Nov. 17th) the Opposition leader went further: "If we do our share we should have to provide one-sixth of the forces that the Mother-country is sending. If Britain sends 2,000,000 men, Canada should send 300,000. We must take our full share." At Woodstock on Dec. 4th Mr. Rowell repeated his statement and declared that, if needed, Canada should unhesitatingly put these 300,000 men in the field.

During 1915 he helped the Ontario Ministers and the Dominion Government, in many recruiting speeches, with strong expressions as to the Empire and War responsibilities of the people of Ontario. He was at Hamilton on Jan. 23rd and pointed out that in this Province there were 536,000 men between 18 and 45: "We have in this hour of national trial and national peril a great reserve force of young men who are now called upon and will be called upon within the next year or two to face the issue of what they are going to do. It is a time of testing for every man's nerve and will show what stuff

we are made of; every young man of Canada will have to answer to his own conscience and to his country and to his King if we have not sufficient courage and patriotism in this our hour of national peril to go out and bear our duties and responsibilities as free citizens." Canada should, he urged, do the same, proportionately, as Great Britain. At Ottawa on Feb. 27th he told the Canadian Club that: "To-day we have the unique spectacle, never seen in any other Empire, of Great Britain conferring her privileges on all her subjects and imposing her responsibilities on none. She gives them liberty, and all she asks in return is that in the hour of trial her sons will voluntarily stand by her." To the Empire Club, Toronto, on Apr. 29th he declared that from 300,000 to 500,000 Canadians should be in training for service.

In these years the Opposition attitude was not politically aggressive, so far as the Government was concerned, and the War administration of the Province was practically accepted as adequate. Mr. Rowell continued in 1916 to give much time to recruiting and other patriotic causes. On Mar. 28, he proposed in the Legislature the appointment of a Select Committee of the House to inquire into and report upon the organization of Ontario resources for the prosecution of the War. The matter was referred to a Committee together with a Bill along more extensive lines introduced by Mr. Forbes Godfrey. Eventually the Government, with Legislature approval, created the Committee for the organization of Provincial Resources. In a general way Mr. Rowell's policy was expressed at Stratford on Feb. 11, as follows: "Organize the whole resources of the Dominion, so as to secure the needed men for the colours, keep up the food supply of the Empire, and maintain our industrial organizations in a manner that will meet the needs of this supreme crisis." As to wider themes he stated at Toronto on Oct. 6th that: "My conviction is growing that the people of Canada will not much longer be content to be spectators of this vast drama of Naval defence. I venture to think the time is past due when we should be prepared to assume our fair share of the Imperial burden of defence." Many speeches along these lines and that of Prohibition, or Social reform in general, were made; at Drumbo in the succeeding year (Feb. 2) he dealt with the patriotism and hardships of the soldiers: "They are sacrificing everything for Canada. Have they not the right to expect that those who remain at home, leaders and people alike, will make corresponding sacrifices." He frequently dealt with the progress of democracy and the greatness of Britain's

war effort, the need for more Canadian exertion and economy, a still greater contribution of men and money and production. Personally, Mr. Rowell had always been an earnest advocate of Prohibition, and in 1912 made the Abolition of the Bar a plank in his Party platform. It was, therefore, fitting and natural for him to support the Government as he did, when, in the Session of 1916 it introduced the wide measure of Prohibition, which abolished both bars and shops.

Speaking on Apr. 4th he described this enactment as follows: "In view of the fact that it is a War measure, that that is the justification for its immediate introduction, we should seek to put it into force at the earliest moment. . . . At a time when we desire to conserve our resources and put them to the best use it is fitting and proper that we should curtail to the utmost of our power the business and traffic which produces such economic waste." As the War went on he stood more and more beside the Prime Minister on all important issues—notable occasions in 1917 being at a Toronto meeting on June 11th, at another on July 2nd, and at still another on Aug. 2nd.

Meanwhile the Conscription issue had come up and the Opposition Leader in Ontario found himself supporting Sir Robert Borden in the formation of a Union Government which, eventually, he joined as President of the Council. This made it necessary to retire from the Legislature and resign the Ontario Leadership. On Jan. 3, 1918, a number of Provincial Liberals assembled in Toronto and selected Mr. William Proudfoot, K.C., who had represented Centre Huron in the Legislature since 1908, as Leader in succession to Mr. Rowell. The nomination was unanimous and on Mar. 21st, at a formal party caucus, it was duly confirmed. At the former meeting Mr. Proudfoot declared that the War had changed the general trend of affairs and he was "prepared to stand by and support any legislation advanced by the Government that would tend to help the conduct of the War"—in which his own son had recently won the Military Cross. He joined the Prime Minister at a meeting in Toronto on Feb. 4th in opposing the introduction of Oriental labour into Canada and also the admission of alien enemy or neutral immigration after the War. Mr. Proudfoot had long been in sympathy with the opinions and general policy of Mr. Rowell and along his lines of social reform and support of the Government's War policy he continued to act. Local Option and abolition of the Bar had received his support; the Government's passage and

enforcement of Prohibition he also endorsed. Personally, also, he stood for Proportional Representation, for stronger laws as to Truancy and school attendance, for vigorous support of Children's Aid Societies. On Mar. 20, 1918, he seconded in the Legislature a long and important Resolution presented by the Prime Minister which passed unanimously in the following terms:

We, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, recognizing as we do the grave and anxious crisis which confronts Great Britain and France owing to the acute shortage of food in those countries, and the momentous issues that are thus placed in jeopardy, hereby affirm our resolve and determination to do everything that lies in our power to sustain Great Britain and her Allies in the bitter struggle that lies ahead. We realize that the world shortage of food, together with the fact that the destruction of shipping prevents Great Britain drawing supplies from Australia and South America, compels that country and France to depend almost entirely on Canada and the United States for the necessary food to maintain her armies and her civilian population. We desire to express our willingness to assume to the full our responsibility in this perilous emergency. Ontario has with a true spirit of patriotism and unselfishness risen to every demand hitherto made upon her by the War, whether for men, money, munitions, or food, and must not fail now in doing her part in meeting this new and grave crisis.

At a time when the whole civilian population of Great Britain is on meagre rations, when even the soldiers' rations have been reduced, and when France is threatened with famine, it behooves all the inhabitants of this favoured Province to examine closely their individual responsibility and privileges, and resolve upon making unprecedented efforts to increase food production. We desire to place on record our hearty acknowledgment of the strenuous and patriotic efforts which the farmers of Ontario have made and are making to produce more crops. We realize that owing to enlistments and other causes the supply of farm labour has become seriously insufficient for the proper cultivation of the lands of this Province, and that many of those left on the farms, both men and women, are working to the limit of human endurance. It is clear, therefore, that a further increase of production on the farms of Ontario this year will only be possible if the farmers are furnished with an army of helpers. Thousands of men, women, and boys and girls, will be needed for spring work, haying, cultivation, and harvest. The need is insistent; if disaster to the Allies is to be averted, the response must be immediate and abundant.

Confident of a patriotic effort, worthy of the noble traditions of the Province and our unaltered faith in the principles for which the Motherland and her Allies are fighting, we therefore call upon the people of Ontario, particularly those living in urban centres, to rally to the help of the Empire and of the farmers in this patriotic Campaign for Greater Production, to be inaugurated by Proclamation of His Honour the Lieut.-Governor in a week of dedication and preparation beginning March the 24th. It is our profound conviction that every public body and organization should promote the movement, and that every man, woman, boy, or girl who labours this year to help the farmers to produce more food is a veritable soldier of the soil, is playing

a most worthy and essential part in upholding the British Empire, in ensuring that the sacrifices hitherto made by our soldiers and our heroic dead shall not have been made in vain, and in hastening the hour of final Victory.

During this 1918 Session (Feb. 7) he also suggested that the duration of the Assembly, which had sat since 1914, should be extended until after the close of the War and for a sufficient time afterwards to allow of the return of all Ontario soldiers serving with the forces of Great Britain and her Allies: "During the continuance of this War it is not desirable that the minds of the people who are working for the good of the soldiers at the Front and at home in Red Cross and other patriotic work should be taken away from the fine work in which they are engaged. We would also require to secure a new voters' list because the present municipal list would not be satisfactory." The Government recognized the patriotic character of the proposal and it was, a little later, enacted with general consent and popular approval, that a general election—subject to the rights of the Crown—should not be held until a reasonable time after the close of the War and the ensuing re-adjustment of conditions.

Speaking to the War Veterans in Toronto on July 30th of this year Mr. Proudfoot indicated his views in another connection as follows: "You are entitled to every consideration by the people of the Dominion. We owe a great debt to those who died and suffered in the defence of Canada, the Empire and humanity, for that is why Britain is in the War—to see that the smaller nations have an opportunity to live. That is why Canada is in the War, and I am pleased to say that our men on the battlefield have won a name that will live for ever throughout the world. The question of pensions is a serious one. Small sums are given to privates, who are expected to live on them. Some of the men are expected to keep families on these meagre amounts. Some don't need pensions, and some don't want them, but those who do should get enough." It may be added that Mr. Proudfoot and the Opposition did not put official candidates into the field in succeeding bye-elections in 1918 and early in 1919, and though in some cases candidates were nominated they did not receive official approval.

The Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, Sir John S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., took his share in the War-work of his Province and Government during this period. He was urgent in appeals to the Imperial sense of the people, to a loyalty built upon the British traditions and past policy of the country. In his Speeches from the Throne he

embodied the policy of his Government and the thought of the people of Ontario in words from which some quotations must be given here:

Feb. 16, 1915: From every point of view the circumstances under which you assemble are of such a serious and unusual nature that they overshadow all other considerations. Our Empire is engaged in the greatest struggle in its history. Hitherto the relations of the European powers to each other have been regulated and controlled largely by treaty engagements, by international law and usage and by good faith. In consequence of the repudiation of such restraints and obligations in the pursuit of unlimited and unscrupulous ambition, the world has been plunged in a general war. The British peoples have, therefore, been compelled to take up arms to vindicate their honour, to enforce the guaranteed rights of small nations and to protect the Empire from attack.

Feb. 29, 1916: We have followed the varying fortunes of the great War with deep concern, and with a full realization of the grave issues involved. The determination of this country to help by every means in its power to achieve complete and final victory for the Allies has grown stronger as the War has progressed and as the magnitude of the struggle has become more apparent. It has been a matter of justifiable pride that services of the greatest value have been rendered by Canadian soldiers, who have displayed courage and heroism that will be a lasting glory to our country.

Feb. 13, 1917: In the great theatre of war Great Britain and her Allies have materially improved their position, while preparations for more decisive operations have been advanced on an enormous scale. The proposals for an inconclusive and obviously temporary peace have been met with a firm and united refusal on the part of the Allies, who have reaffirmed their determination to establish a lasting peace by enforcing adequate redress and guarantees for the future. In the face of the sacrifices and dangers entailed by the struggle, the confidence of our people remains undaunted and the credit of our country unimpaired. As Canadians we glory in the achievements, the valour and the patriotism of the men who have gone and are still going from this country to fight the battles of the Empire, while we recognize that we are under a heavy and lasting obligation alike to them and to their dependants.

Feb. 5, 1918: For the fourth time you meet under war conditions. During the past year our Empire has maintained the struggle for freedom with unabated power and confidence. Though the burdens and the sacrifices have been heavy, the compensating successes have been of substantial value. Towards these achievements Canadians have contributed notably, and in many brilliant actions have added new lustre to their renown. The devotion of our people to the cause for which the Mother-country and her Allies are at war was never more evident than it is to-day. Never were we so determined to consecrate all the resources we possess to the task of carrying the conflict to a successful issue. With the war aims clearly set forth recently by His Majesty's Government we are in full accord.

II. RECRUITING OPERATIONS AND CARE OF RETURNED SOLDIERS

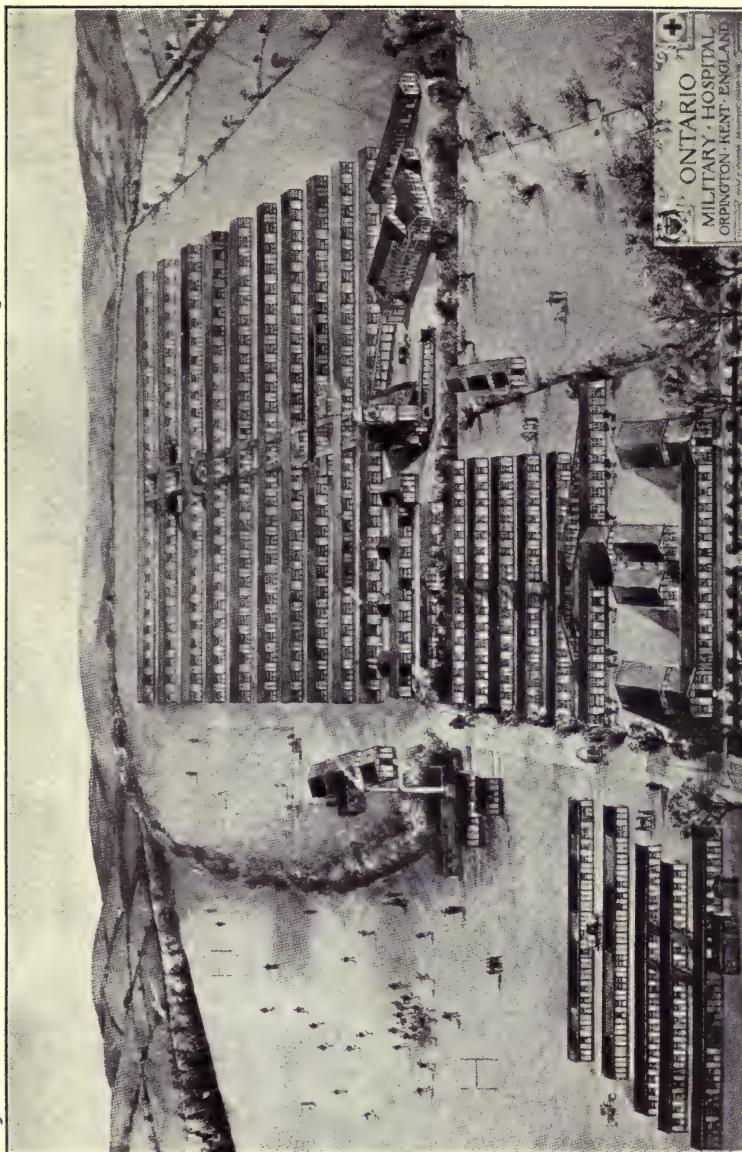
The recruiting problem during 1914-18 passed through many phases in Ontario as elsewhere in Canada. There was the first spontaneous response of men who had come from the United Kingdom to a call which they understood better than the native-born and untravelled Canadian; there was the equally ready response of the young home-born Canadian who had been bred in a patriotism wider than his Province or who had the instinctive love of adventure which youth and physical activity and devotion to healthy sports or work produces in the normal man; there was the fact that speech, argument, explanation, as to the great issues involved found quicker effect in certain mental conditions than in others. The Provincial Premier and his Ministers early recognized the need for popular education in the issues of the War and as to the conditions underlying Canada's action and Ontario's participation in its National policy. With them, in earnest effort, was the Opposition Leader.

The Government Aids in Provincial Recruiting Operations As soon as the first rush to the colours was over a campaign of speeches commenced which was carried on in varying degrees of intensity from the beginning of 1915 to that of 1918. Liberal grants of money were given to aid the work—\$166,000 in the three years; salaries were guaranteed Government officials and paid to a total of \$254,000; contributions of over \$2,200,000 were granted to the Canadian Patriotic Fund and independent funds for aiding soldiers' dependants; every possible support was given the men at the Front, and indirect encouragement to men at home, by Hospital construction in England, by the turning over of Ontario Hospitals to the Dominion authorities, by the sending of special comforts or supplies valued at a total of \$190,000, and by a distribution of Christmas gifts which brought unmixed gratification to 130,000 Ontario soldiers; the Provincial Hospitals Commission and its Chairman (W. D. McPherson) were constant in attention to the returned soldier and in care of the sick and wounded. As to financial aid in recruiting the Government was generous in placing funds at the disposal of the local officials. In 1916 over \$74,000 was thus contributed and in 1917 over \$88,000. Practically every Provincial regiment received a grant from the Ontario Government, and as fast as new units were authorized the expenses of enlistment

were supported by other grants. Altogether the sum of \$165,981 was spent by the Province through these grants to Militia and Canadian Expeditionary Force units.

Eventually, out of Canada's 538,283 enlistments by June, 1918, 231,191 came from Ontario, 62,375 from Quebec and 244,717 from all the rest of Canada. To the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service—finally combined as the Royal Air Force—Ontario was not only a large contributor but was perhaps the largest single entity in the Force outside of the United Kingdom; to the Imperial Mechanical Transport, to the call for Engineers for British munition works, to the British Naval recruiting efforts and the Canadian Naval Service, Ontario responded with by far the largest proportion of the men going from Canada; through the University of Toronto and with the Government's official support the Officers' Training Corps contributed thousands of trained and gallant young officers for active service. As a whole, Ontario, with its population of 2,500,000 out of 8,000,000, or 31 per cent., contributed to Canada and the War 43 per cent. of the total number of recruits from the whole Dominion.

Back of this splendid response of a united people in Ontario was the work of a united Government—one in its determination to do all that was possible in support of a great Canadian cause, one in its spirit of patriotism and the inspiring influence which such a spirit would naturally have upon the people, one in its non-party advocacy and action. As Sir William Hearst put it on Jan. 8, 1917, in welcoming Sir Lomer Gouin of Quebec to this sister Province: "At the present time one great and supreme object draws us all together and gives us a common purpose; the great War in which we have a vital interest as British subjects and as lovers of freedom throughout the world. Out of that War are already rising questions, and many more will arise, which will require the co-operation, assistance and support of the different Provinces if we are to solve these questions in the best way possible. A year ago the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Robert Borden, called a meeting of the Prime Ministers and representatives of the different Provinces to discuss the question of the returning soldier. We sat in Conference for two days. Most of the time the Provinces deliberated by themselves and we worked in perfect harmony, with perfect oneness of purpose, each trying to do his duty, not only to the Provinces but to the Dominion of Canada." No one, he added, could have told from the discussions who was Grit or Tory, who



THE ONTARIO MILITARY HOSPITAL AT ORPINGTON, KENT, ENGLAND
Erected under the auspices of the Ontario Government and maintained by the Province 1915-19.

was of French or English origin. It was this attitude of mind which made every Ontario Minister and every Department work in harmony and which produced a steady, unobtrusive, silent pressure upon public opinion; it was this which helped so greatly in organizing that opinion and so enhanced or concentrated the effect of enthusiastic war speeches, or the earnest war-efforts of individuals, both in the Government and in private life; it was this spirit which brought Mr. Rowell and the Opposition into such hearty accord with the war-work and policy of the Government. The result of this spirit and these efforts was an army from Ontario which in a war of giants was in courage, stamina, initiative, the equal of any and the superior of some at least of the combatants.

The men of Ontario who fought at the Front in these years of war did honour to their Province and their country—as men and leaders, as officers and soldiers, as aviators, and, in a few cases, as sailors. They were

Heroic Record of Ontario's Soldiers In the War
in the fore-front at Ypres and St. Julien and helped to hold the British line against a storm of war and poisoned gas which almost carried the Germans to Calais. They fought in the muddy, shell-swept trenches of St. Eloi, Sanctuary Wood and Hooge with a gallantry which evoked admiration in days when all British soldiers fought with steadfast courage and amidst almost super-human difficulties. They were in the Battles of the Somme amidst continued difficulties in artillery and shortages in men, throughout days when discouragement or restricted successses tried the stamina of mind and body alike.

They fought a great fight at Vimy Ridge which General Sir Henry Horne, the British Army Corps commander, described as a position of "very great strength" requiring for its capture "soundness of plan, thoroughness of preparation, dash and determination in execution and devotion to duty on the part of all concerned." They did other deeds of heroism in 1917 at Arleux and Fresnoy, Lens and Hill 70, with a successful onslaught upon Passchendaele Ridge which will go down in history as worthy of the race from which they sprung and the land which gave them birth. They shared in the final epoch-making struggles of 1918—the 3rd Battle of the Somme and the Battle of Amiens, they helped to break Hindenburg Line at Queant-Drocourt, they shared in the encirclement and capture of Cambrai and captured Douai and Denain and Valenciennes, they advanced to Mons and in the last battle of the War captured that historic town from which the great, little,

British Army of four years earlier had been slowly driven by overwhelming masses of men and artillery.

In all these battles and in countless lesser struggles the men of Ontario shared up to the hilt and with a characteristic courage which had made General Sir Edward Alderson say after St. Julien: "I would tell you that I have never been so proud of anything in my life as I am of this armlet with '1st Canada' on it that I wear on my right arm. . . . My lads, if ever men had a right to be proud in this world you have." The casualties were, of course, heavy and though not yet officially announced as to Provinces it may be assumed that the 43 per cent. of Canadian recruits which Ontario had offered would mean, also, 43 per cent. of the casualties or a total of 68,000. In the list of men killed or wounded or missing, maimed or injured or gassed, were thousands of fine young fellows from all parts of Ontario—from city and country, town and village, from farm and office and factory, from the professions or the daily labour of all communities.

Many men of rich promise in the higher things of life, of special and conspicuous service in the field of action, made the last sacrifice for home and country. Such names as those of Lieut.-Col. W. R. Marshall of Hamilton and Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Becher of London; Maj.-Gen. M. S. Mercer, C.B., Lieut. Bertram N. Denison and Major Charles A. Moss of Toronto; Major Gordon H. Southam of Hamilton and Major Macdonald Mowat of Kingston; Lieut.-Colonels S. G. Beckett, R. H. Britton, D.S.O., G. T. Denison, Jr., Thomas C. Irving, D.S.O., E. Woodman Leonard, D.S.O., of various places in Ontario; Corp. the Rev. F. T. Kinghan, B.A., of Sparta, Lieut. A. J. and Major E. C. Norsworthy, sons of an Ingersoll citizen, Lieut.-Col. A. T. Thomson, D.S.O., M.C., of Port Credit; Lieutenants W. D. P. Jarvis, W. T. Willison, A. H. Helmer, A. D. Kirkpatrick, Capt. G. C. Ryerson and Major G. W. Bennett; will readily occur to the memory of all familiar with Ontario life and its war-conditions.

Amongst the new leaders of the new Canadian Army—men who had to pit their instinctive skill, and freshly acquired knowledge, and limited experience, against the life-long training and military environment and undoubted capacity of the Kaiser's officers—were many of the sons of Ontario. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, one of the brilliant discoveries of the War, was a native of the Province; Brig.-Gen. Robert Rennie, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., left Toronto in command of a Battalion; Brig.-Gen. E. W. B. Morrison, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. of Ottawa commanded the Canadian Artillery with distinc-

tion; Brig.-Gen. H. D. B. Ketchen, D.S.O., C.M.G., Maj.-Gen. Garnet B. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig.-Gen. A. C. Macdonell, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig.-Gen. W. St. Pierre Hughes, C.M.G., Brig.-Gen. A. H. Macdonell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams, won fame as commanders of Brigades or Divisions of the Canadian Army; Maj.-Gen. J. H. Elmsley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., of Toronto won a high reputation on the Western front and was appointed to command the Canadian expedition to Siberia; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. E. Burstell, K.C.B., D.S.O., C.M.G., was successful in both artillery and infantry commands; other Ontario officers winning high rank and place in a world-wide British Army included Brig.-Gen. G. S. Cartwright, C.B., C.M.G., Brig.-Gen. W. B. Lesslie, C.M.G., Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.S.I., C.B., Brig.-Gen. D. H. Ridout, C.M.G., and Lieut.-Col. D. S. MacInnes, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Mitchell, C.M.G., D.S.O., rose to be Chief Intelligence Officer in London of the British Army and others winning distinction were Col. J. A. Roberts, M.D., C.B., as a Hospital commander, Major H. W. Niven, D.S.O., as a fighter in the Princess Patricias, Lieut.-Col. G. C. Nasmith, PH.D., C.M.G., LL.D., as a scientific student of gas conditions. In the Air-fighting of these years an Ontario man came to the top and ranked with Guynemer of France, Ball of England and Richthofen of Germany. Eventually he won the record and stands out as the greatest aviator of the War. The son of W. A. Bishop of Owen Sound, Major William Avery Bishop, in five months' fighting, destroyed 47 enemy machines, sent 23 other planes down without absolute certainty as to destruction and fought 110 single combats with the enemy. Between May and September, 1917, he won the M.C. for "conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty," the D.S.O. for fighting 7 hostile machines single-handed and destroying two of them, the V.C. for attacking seven machines and destroying four, one after the other, the bar to the D.S.O. for consistent dash and great fearlessness which set "a magnificent example to the pilots of his squadron." Later he was given the D.F.C. and became a Lieut.-Colonel. Others from Ontario who won honour in this great new arm of the fighting forces were Fl.-Capt. Basil D. Hobbs, D.S.O., D.S.C., Fl.-Comm. T. Douglas Hallam, D.S.C., and Fl.-Comm. A. J. Chadwick, D.S.C. Besides Colonel Bishop the Ontario winners of the V.C.—the blue ribbon of the world's military honours—were Lieut. Fred. Wm. Campbell of Mount Forest, Pte. Cecil Kinross of Uxbridge, Lieut. George Fraser Kerr, M.C., M.M., of Deseronto, Lieut. Samuel Honey of Walkerton, Sergt. Ellis Well-

wood Sifton of Wallace town, Major Thain Wendell MacDowell, D.S.O., of Lyn, Sergt. Frederick Hobson of Toronto, Pte. Harry Brown of East Emily in the county of Victoria and Haliburton. Hundreds of officers won the D.S.O. or the M.C., thousands of Ontario soldiers were decorated with the Military Medal.

Meanwhile, the Battalions from Ontario were winning a glory which will grow greater as the years roll on and as the stories of what they did escape from clouds of censorship and the requirements of war-time policy. The existing pre-war Battalions of the Province had been the centre and back-bone of recruiting and the Queen's Own Regiment of Toronto had raised 8,700 officers and men, the 48th Highlanders' 5,000, the 109th Regiment 4,400, the Royal Grenadiers 3,300. In Hamilton the 13th Royals raised 6,000 men, in Sudbury the 97th Regiment over 5,000, in Stratford the 28th over 3,000, in Brampton the 36th over 3,700 men, in Windsor the 21st Regiment 3,900, in York County the 12th Rangers accounted for 3,200 men. But these and other well-known Regiments were not represented, as such, on the fields of battle; new Battalions had been organized with new numbers and commanders. Many were not recruited in full, others which got to England were absorbed or disbanded. Those Battalions actually reaching the Front as units or which were absorbed from England into other fighting units as reinforcements will hold a high place in the annals of the Province and a list is given here together with the headquarters of enlistment and the officers who commanded the units as they left Canada—after the Valcartier period* during which no record of recruiting districts was officially preserved:

Infantry Battalion	Location	Name of Original Commander
18th	London	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Wigle
19th	Toronto	" J. I. McLaren
20th	"	" J. A. W. Allan
21st	Kingston	" W. S. Hughes
33rd	London	" A. Wilson
38th	Ottawa	" C. M. Edwards
39th	Belleville	" J. A. V. Preston
58th	Toronto	" H. A. Genet
70th	London	" R. I. Towers
71st	Kitchener	" D. M. Sutherland
75th	Toronto	" S. G. Beckett
76th	Barrie	" J. Ballantyne
77th	Ottawa	" D. R. Street
80th	Belleville	" W. G. Ketcheson
84th	Toronto	" W. T. Stewart

* Unofficially it may be stated that the 3rd Battalion under Lieut.-Col. R. Rennie and the 15th under Lieut.-Col. J. A. Currie were largely from Toronto.

Infantry Battalion	Location	Name of Original Commander
92nd	Toronto	Lieut.-Col. G. T. Chisholm
94th	Rainy River	H. A. C. Machin, M.L.A.
95th	Toronto	R. K. Barker
98th	Welland	H. A. Rose
99th	Windsor	T. B. Welch
109th	Lindsay	J. J. H. Fee
110th	Perth	T. G. Delamere
116th	Uxbridge	Sam Sharpe, M.P.
118th	London	W. M. O. Lochead
119th	St. Ste. Marie	T. P. Rowland
120th	Hamilton	G. D. Fearman
122nd	Galt	D. M. Grant
123rd	Toronto	W. B. Kingsmill
124th	"	W. C. V. Chadwick
125th	Brantford	M. E. B. Cutcliffe
127th	Toronto	F. F. Clarke
133rd	Simecoe	A. C. Pratt, M.L.A.
134th	Toronto	Duncan Donald
141st	Rainy River	D. C. McKenzie
146th	Kingston	C. A. Lowe
147th	Owen Sound	G. F. McFarlane
149th	London	T. P. Bradley
153rd	Guelph	J. J. Craig
154th	Wellington	A. F. McDonald
155th	Belleville	M. K. Adams
156th	Brockville	T. D. Bedell
157th	Simecoe	D. H. McLaren
160th	Walkerton	Adam Weir
161st	Clinton	H. B. Cambo
162nd	Parry Sound	J. Arthurs
164th	Milton	P. Domville
170th	Toronto	L. G. Read
173rd	Hamilton	W. H. Bruce
176th	St. Catharines	D. Sharpe
182nd	Whitby	A. A. Cockburn
198th	Toronto	J. A. Cooper
204th	"	W. H. Price, M.L.A.
207th	Ottawa	C. W. McLean
208th	Toronto	T. H. Lennox, M.L.A.
215th	Brantford	H. Snider
216th	Toronto	F. L. Burton
220th	"	B. H. Brown
227th	Algoma	C. H. Jones
230th	Brockville	R. de Salaberry
234th	Toronto	W. Wallace
235th	Belleville	S. B. Scobell
240th	Renfrew	E. J. Watt
241st	Windsor	W. L. McGregor
252nd	Lindsay	J. Glass
255th	Toronto	G. C. Royce

**War-Work of
the Depart-
ment of
Education**

Fundamentally, of course, the Department of Education had a most important place in recruiting influences, directly or indirectly—while Dr. R. A. Pyne, who was Minister during most of this period, devoted much time to the Orpington Hospital. The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, who frequently performed the duties of Acting Minister, and Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, the efficient Deputy Minister, were united in the desire to make every element in Education, which could be properly adjusted to the purpose, a help in the training of public thought and sentiment and the promotion of war-work amongst the 13,000 teachers and 540,000 pupils of the Province. As early as November, 1914, the attention of teachers was drawn by the Department to the great issues involved in the War, and they were directed to take up the subject as part of their courses in History—so far as this could be done in the different grades. These instructions were repeated yearly and an *Outline* of the course required was prepared and sent out to the schools in each succeeding year. The announcement also was made that candidates writing on the Departmental examinations would be given questions of the character indicated by this *Outline*. The duty of enlisting for Overseas Service was placed before the older male pupils in the Secondary Schools and in the professional training schools and the Department granted certificates, upon enlistment, to those who had nearly completed their courses and who passed a satisfactory test conducted by the School Principals. Similar exemption from Departmental examinations was granted to both boys and girls who volunteered to work on the farms of Ontario in order to relieve the acute situation which arose later on because of the great scarcity of farm labour. Under Amended Regulations adopted by the Minister to meet this situation certificates were granted to pupils of the Secondary Schools as below:

Enlisted for Overseas Service	Volunteered for Farm Employment
1916	395 1916
1917	154 1917

High School Entrance certificates were granted to pupils of the Primary Schools under the Regulations in reference to Farm Employment and totalled 1,140 in 1916 and 2,711 in 1917. Up to the beginning of the Spring campaign of 1918, at the seat of War, 519 teachers had enlisted for Overseas Service, 34 had been killed in action and 23 had offered their services and been rejected as physically unfit. In addition to the enlistments from the profession,

the teachers did their part, with zeal and fidelity, in varied exertions along lines of patriotic work and in securing the assistance of pupils in collections for Red Cross Funds, the Patriotic Fund and the Navy League, in knitting socks and in forwarding these and other articles of comfort to the soldiers. They also carried out successfully the duty of teaching the facts and principles of the War to their classes according to the programme laid down by the Department.

This preparation of the pupils in mind and character for the severe tests of war not only helped to promote efficient work and action but had its influence upon many parents and upon whole communities. In other directions the Department was effective and popular in its administration of affairs. Dr. Pyne was responsible for the establishment in 1917 of a Teachers' Superannuation Fund, while teachers' salaries continued during these War years upon a steadily upward trend. In this year, 1917, also, as being matters of war importance, it may be stated that 20,000 pupils were enrolled in the 40 evening industrial schools of the Province; that a splendid Empire Day celebration and Confederation Jubilee were combined on May 23rd under the auspices of the Minister, with the circulation of a handsome historical Bulletin reviewing for school children the patriotic interests of the occasion; that Dr. Pyne was able to state on July 14th that there was no serious shortage in the teaching staffs, despite War conditions.

**Dr. H. J. Cody
as Minister of
Education;
His Policy and
War
Opinions**

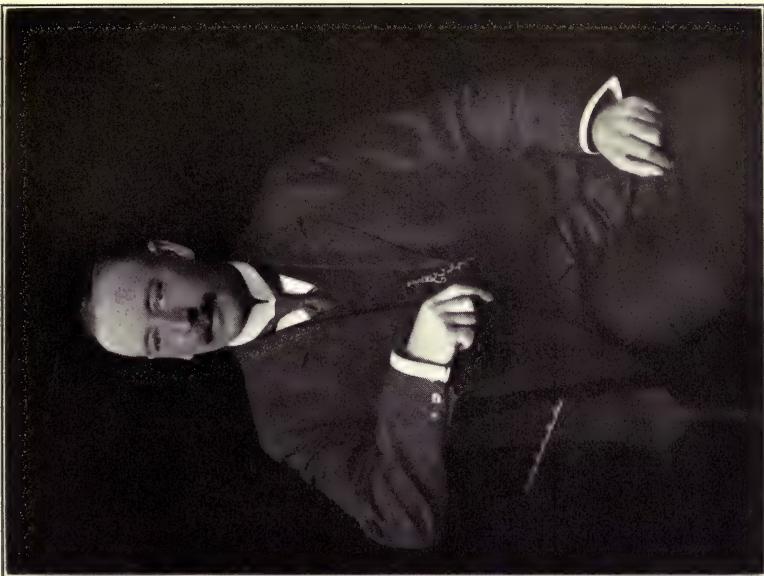
The appointment of the Rev. Dr. H. J. Cody, Rector of St. Paul's and Archdeacon of Toronto, as Minister of Education on May 23rd, 1918, was a new and interesting political event. There was no exact precedent or parallel for the incident and it was widely discussed. The press recognized the new Minister's moderation of thought, eloquence of speech, devotion to high intellectual and educational ideals, administrative ability, and general fitness for the position; the broad scope of Dr. Cody's activities had already included War-work of pronounced value and elements of thought and action which made him practically a public man. His speeches in favour of recruiting and of all kinds of Patriotic Funds had done much good. Some of his educational ideals were indicated in a Toronto address on July 30th: "Democracy to-day is on trial. No democracy is safe for the world until that democracy is intelligent, educated and honest; a democ-

racy that is led by honest intelligence, and a democracy that throughout its length and breadth takes an interest in its Government. The greatest factor in the reconstruction of Canada is the factor of education, education in its broadest sense, the education which relates to the body, the mind and the soul, for no man or woman is really educated unless educated all round."

He believed that the three great factors which would help make Canada a better country after the War were the boys who came back from overseas, the women who were exercising their franchise, and the element made up of those who had been left at home but who had learned the lesson that God was teaching the whole world. He declared that "the secondary school system of the Province should be broadened so as to include courses in vocational, technical, commercial and agricultural training, domestic science and kindred subjects." For this purpose advanced schools, which yet were not high schools, should, he thought, be organized; boys should be encouraged to stay in such schools until they were 16; there should be co-ordination between the Provinces as to teachers' examinations and text-books. After some months spent in the administration of his Department the Minister left on a Mission to England and the Front with objects stated by Sir William Hearst to the press as follows on Sept. 4th: "Dr. Cody has received an urgent call from the Imperial authorities to go overseas for the purpose of consultation and advice on educational matters affecting the soldiers. The Government agrees with him that it is his duty to respond to the call, and he will do so immediately."

He was to give a message of appreciation and encouragement to the Ontario men at the Front, gather information as to the best means for the Province to aid returned soldiers, and study conditions and legislation in Britain affecting industrial education. During the latter part of September and into October the Minister was on the battlefields of France, from Ypres to Rheims, and saw something of the great Battle of Cambrai. Upon his return Dr. Cody delivered a number of addresses on conditions at the Front, on industrial and technical education, on Peace-reconstruction plans, on the need for thrift, on Britain's wonderful work in the War.

As to this latter point he made a vigorous statement in Toronto on Dec. 5th which concluded as follows: "Don't let us, on this continent of effervescent advertising, misjudge the race from which we have sprung. Don't let us take the English self-depreciation and reticence as a true measure of English achievements. During this



THE HON. FINLAY GEORGE MACDIARMID
Minister of Public Works and Highways



THE HON. THOMAS WILLIAM MCGARRY, K.C.
Provincial Treasurer

War the British army has distinguished itself all over the world. They may have had reverses. They may have lost battles. They never lost campaigns. They win the last battle and that's the one that counts." Speaking on Nov. 21st, to the Toronto Technical School, the Minister declared Education to be fundamental in all plans of War reconstruction and outlined his new scheme as follows:

The provision made for special Secondary Schools of the Technical or Industrial type is linked up with the raising of the school age. These schools will furnish the type of school needed and desired by a large part of the youthful population. This will enable the compulsory school age to be raised to full time or part time.

Meanwhile the Minister and his Department were trying to develop a policy under which the Government would pay the expenses of men who were teachers-in-training before enlistment and who wished to complete their studies upon returning home. Soldiers who entered upon the teachers' course for the first time would also have their college training provided for them and their expenses while studying. In this way, also, Dr. Cody hoped to make available for the schools of Ontario a number of male teachers who would thus relieve the serious scarcity of men teachers which had been one of the problems facing the Province during the previous twenty years. This Department and the Government also took much interest in the Khaki University which was carrying on its educational work amongst soldiers at 12 Canadian centres in England where it had 2,500 registered pupils and studies in the curriculum such as correspondence, agriculture, engineering, business and academic subjects. In France a similar institution was termed the University of Vimy Ridge.

**War-Work and
Enlistments of
the University
of Toronto**

Meanwhile, the Provincially-controlled University of Toronto—with which the Education Department was closely concerned—had done much and excellent

War-work with the earnest support of Messrs. Pyne, Ferguson and Cody as successive heads of the Education Department. In September, 1917, it was announced that all the male students of the University, in attendance for the Session of 1917-18, would be required to take some form of military or physical training; at the same time, the Canadian Officers Training Corps remained a most popular institution. Men in this Corps ranked as privates, took their training in Canada, and then were drafted to England to train as officers attached to Imperial units. Speaking

on Oct. 5th, 1918, in Toronto, Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University,—who had been Knighted a few months before—declared that boys of 18 should be sent to the University and at 20 would be fitted by military and other training for active service; that all medical students should be exempt from Conscription, and that the Faculty should become a Medical Corps, which could be drawn upon to meet the crisis that was coming in handling men who returned disabled from the War; that from Canadian Universities there were 6,000 undergraduates on active service, or 60% of the whole of the undergraduates of the Dominion. The students in 1914 numbered 4,234, in 1917 3,246—a decrease due to war enlistment. Sir Robert Falconer, Prof. G. M. Wrong and others delivered many addresses upon War-work and the students were enthusiastic in their military drill. The University's Hospital did splendid work at Salonica and afterwards in England and was supported in comforts, supplies, clothing, etc., by the continuous labour of a patriotic band of women associated with the University or interested in its activities.

Taking the record of the Provincial University in detail it may be described as worthy of the Province and of the Government which subsidized and aided the institution in every possible way. Besides the actual enlistments of men the University Staff undertook the work of instruction in the Provisional School of Infantry and the School of Musketry of M.D. No. 2, while its Residence, Dining Hall, part of Convocation Hall and a part of the Engineering Building were given up to the Royal Air Force. The University Hospital Supply Association made surgical and other supplies for the University Hospital and the Red Cross; Sphagnum Moss dressings were also made for the Red Cross and large contributions given by both staff and students to the various Patriotic and Red Cross campaigns.

In Scientific matters its Antitoxin Laboratories supplied the Canadian troops with tetanus antitoxin while diphtheria antitoxin was given for use in Canada and on transports; the Pathological Department, with assistance of other members of the Medical Staff, stamped out an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis at Exhibition Camp; a testing of shells was conducted in the Faculty of Applied Science laboratories for manufacturers who had taken munition contracts from the War Office; valuable investigations were carried on by the late Professor Brodie as to the physiological

effects of wounds on the respiratory processes; Prof. J. Watson Bain acted as Chemical Adviser to the Canadian War Mission at Washington, and important work was done for the Admiralty by Prof. J. C. McLennan and members of the Department of Physics in connection with Submarine non-inflammable gases and mines.

In special war-work along educational lines the University Extension Department was conspicuous. It undertook a series of lectures which set forth various phases of the War, and did much in helping the Speakers' Patriotic League to stimulate recruiting and to increase contributions to the Patriotic Fund. Classes were conducted by members of the Modern Languages staff for instruction in French to members of the C.E.F.; functional re-education work for returned soldiers was carried on by Dr. Bott of the Department of Psychology; classes in connection with the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment were conducted by members of the Faculty of Applied Science; lectures in Anatomy were given by Prof. J. P. McMurrich in the School of Massage and for returned soldiers who were qualifying to take charge of Orthopædic work; lecture demonstrations also were conducted in Electricity and Magnetism to classes in Electro-therapy. Miss V. Ryley, Superintendent of the University Dining Hall, had charge of the dietetic work of Hospitals throughout the Dominion under the Invalided Soldiers' Commission and, at the request of that body, went to Washington to explain the nature of the work in Canada to the authorities in charge of American Hospitals.

A most important element of the University's work was the No. 4 Canadian General Hospital (University of Toronto) which in May, 1915, sailed for England equipped for 1,040 beds. In November following it undertook service in Salonica, Greece, returned to England in September, 1917, after splendid service at that Front, and was stationed under the command of Lieut.-Col. W. B. Hendry, D.S.O., at Basingstoke in Hampshire. It may be added that the enlisted man and officers from the University won many of the highest honours of the War. There were 242 mentioned in Despatches while 495 won decorations including V.C., 1; C.B., 6; C.M.G., 22; K.C.V.O., 1; O.B.E., 8; D.S.O., 69; D.S.O. with Bar, 5; M.C., 245; M.C. with Bar, 14; M.C. with 2 Bars, 3; D.S.C., 8; D.S.C. with Bars, 4; D.F.C., 7; Royal Red Cross, 2; D.C.M., 9; Military Medal, 26; Allied Honours, 57. The following is a summary of Toronto University enlistments:

Particulars	Officers	Ranks	Total
Staff	101	2	103
Former Staff	47	15	62
Graduates	2,374	453	2,827
Former Students	227	75	302
Undergraduates	1,025	945	1,970
Faculty of Education	58	101	159
	3,832	1,591	5,423
Deduct Graduates who were also on Staff			115
Total			5,308
Killed in Action or Died on Service			531
Wounded			819
Missing, Prisoners, Interned			48

Recruiting Work and War Legislation of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines

The Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, under the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson as Minister, paid special attention to certain matters which closely touched recruiting and returned soldier conditions. At the outbreak of the War and in order to encourage enlistment, the Department accorded to each settler, who had purchased or located Crown-land and had not received a patent for it, the privilege of retaining the land, if he should enlist, without incurring danger of cancellation. Ultimately 600 soldiers had their land interests thus protected while at the Front. Upon notice of the death of any such soldier the protection of his interests was further continued until such reasonable time as the heirs were in a position to take up the work left off by the deceased or to sell the land to some one able to carry on the work. The immediate dependants of deceased soldiers were, also, assisted in clearing up the estates by the Department communicating with the Estates Branch of the Militia Department at Ottawa and getting certified copies of the will, or such other instruments as might facilitate the proving of title, and thus reduce the expenses that would otherwise have been incurred by the heirs of the deceased.

By an amendment to the Mining Act, carried by this Minister in 1915, any holder of an unpatented mining claim enlisting for active service at home or overseas against the King's enemies, was relieved of the necessity for performing any of the requirements of the Act. This exemption covered assessment work, Miner's License, payment of purchase money, etc., and maintained the holder's interest intact until his discharge and for at least six months thereafter. The enlistment of prospectors and miners from Northern Ontario in these first years of War was very large; the

nature of their calling seemed to fit them for service and they were found to possess the highest and best soldierly qualities. The policy was most effective and valuable in its results. It may be added that as the Ontario law permitted citizens of the United States to take up mining lands on the same terms as British subjects the benefit of this exemption clause was also fully extended to American prospectors holding mining claims in Ontario.

Mr. Howard Ferguson and his Department also prepared and administered the Land Settlement scheme for Returned Soldiers which the Government launched in February, 1917. The Dominion Government, upon whom the responsibility for dealing with this subject, as with all war matters, primarily rested, had already organized such a plan for lands in the Prairie Provinces. But it was, very properly, the strong desire of the Ontario Government to keep the 200,000 returned soldiers of the future in its own Province, as far as possible, and to resist the tendency which had, in past years of peace, drawn so many young men from Ontario to the West. It was to be expected, therefore, that the Government in this view of the situation and in its policy of promoting the welfare of the soldier sons of the Province, would devise a Land Settlement scheme of its own and offer facilities within this fertile Province to any Ontario soldiers who might desire to settle on the land. The enormous extent of the rich and still undeveloped agricultural resources of Ontario was another, and in itself, a sufficient reason for such a policy.

Neither Sir William Hearst nor his colleague, the Minister of Lands, expected or imagined that the complex problem of the returned soldier would be solved off-hand by the provision of a Land Settlement scheme; nor did they fall into the popular error of too readily assuming that these men would, as a class, desire to go on the land when they returned from the War. It was fully recognized that much educative work would remain to be done after Executive initiative and Legislative action had done their part. But it was felt that those soldiers who did desire to settle on the land, and who possessed the necessary training and temperament to have good prospects of success at that occupation, should have the hearty assistance of the Government in realizing their ambitions. An Act providing for the agricultural settlement of soldiers and sailors serving Overseas in the World-War was, therefore, presented to the Legislature and became law on Apr. 12, 1917. The details of this Land Settlement scheme were elaborately worked out and clearly defined.

The Government's Land Settlement Plan for Returned Soldiers

Five townships were set aside (O'Brien, Owens, Williamson, Idington and Cumming) between 60 and 70 miles west of Cochrane on the line of the National Transcontinental Railway, in Northern Ontario, and 444 miles north of Toronto. They were re-surveyed into lots containing 100 acres each in place of the ordinary homestead of 160 acres. In the early stages a training school was organized at Monteith on the Government Demonstration Farm, 30 miles south of Cochrane on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. There was a clearing of considerable size on this Farm, where a number of men were given instruction in agriculture as well as in land-clearing, logging, stumping, etc. Latterly this plan was discontinued, as it was found that good results could be obtained in a shorter time by sending the men direct to the Farm colony at Kapuskasing where they immediately entered into the work which would enable them to locate in their own houses on their individual holdings in the earliest possible time.

The procedure in the matter as finally evolved was made as simple as it could be. Applications were first listed in the Department and from time to time the men were called up in parties of from 20 to 40 for examination. Each man was examined by a competent physician in order to determine his physical fitness for farm work; the applicants then appeared before a Committee on which were represented the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, the Department of Agriculture, the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, the Great War Veterans' Association, the Soldiers' Aid Commission, the Canadian Patriotic Fund Committee and the Vocational Training School. If successful they were deemed eligible for a place in the scheme of land settlement and were then sent forward to the Kapuskasing colony. There they were to clear and fit for the plough ten acres on the front of each 100-acre lot—one such lot being allowed to each prospective settler. No charge was made for the land. During the period in which the men were engaged in clearing the first ten acres on each lot they were and are paid by the Department in one of two ways—either at a certain rate per day or by contract at a certain figure per acre. A brief review of what was accomplished in the Kapuskasing colony up to about the close of 1918 may be briefly given here:

1. **19 frame houses of five or six rooms each and a number of log houses** were erected in the form of a village, along the east bank of the Kapuskasing River—the houses being occupied by returned men and their families while the

necessary clearings were being made on the farm lots and dwellings were erected thereon.

2. A large frame Administration building and residence was erected and occupied by some of the Colony officials.

3. A Dormitory with a modern kitchen, living room and dining room was constructed—the living room equipped with a piano, billiard table, gramophone, and other means of amusement.

4. Goods were supplied from a frame store and storehouse erected by the Department and containing a large stock with goods supplied to members of the Colony at cost.

5. A modern two-roomed School, accommodating 80 pupils, was opened with two competent teachers in charge and the expense of maintenance borne, for the present, by the Department.

6. A blacksmith shop was provided and a large modern barn for the housing of stock erected on the nearby Provincial Government Farm.

7. A planing mill for the manufacturing of sash, doors, etc., was installed and is in continuous operation, while a small sawmill was erected on the East bank of the River for use in connection with the lumbering operations of the Colony. The settlers were able to secure lumber at \$20 per M. from this mill.

8. A modern steam laundry was in use for the benefit of the members of the Colony.

9. Approximately half a mile of railway siding was constructed to unite the Colony with the main line of the Transcontinental and progress was made on a passenger bridge over the Kapuskasing River.

Roads were constructed to serve the needs of the settlement and a stock of horses, cattle, sheep and swine maintained. At the Government Farm, also, a complete outfit of the heavier farm implements, such as binders, mowers, tractors, threshing machines, etc., were available to the settlers as required in the preliminary work and, when a sufficient number of lots were provided with the 10-acre clearing, one lot was to be accorded to each man and the 100 acres with its clearing handed over. In addition to all these facilities the Government supplied financial assistance, when desired, by a loan not exceeding \$500, for the purpose of purchasing machinery, tools, live-stock, etc., or to assist the settler, generally, in improving his location. The Government also erected a standard style of house for each settler and contributed \$150 towards the cost of the house. Any advances, whether for stock, buildings or otherwise, bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and were repayable within twenty years. No payment, whether of principal or interest, was required within three years from the date of advance but a lien against the settler's holdings and chattels was taken as security. At the expiration of five years from the date upon which the returned man entered into active participation in

the scheme and upon the due performance of settlement duties, involving the yearly clearance and cultivation of two acres besides the original ten, and residence on the land for six months of each year, he became entitled to receive a Patent from the Crown.

Provision was made for the married men to ultimately have their families with them and transportation for the men was provided by the Government, with arrangements, also, for the transportation of families and household effects when the homes were ready for occupation. By the close of 1918 excellent progress had been made in carrying out this scheme, despite obvious difficulties. About 60 log-houses of substantial construction had been erected on the individual lots and were found to be warm and weather-proof. They cost from \$500 to \$700 each to construct and of this sum, as already stated, \$150 was borne by the Department. The total number of men at the Colony on Nov. 5th was 83 with 500 applications on file still to be dealt with and 255 called for examination who had failed to report. The men who actually settled down to work and benefitted by the plans so carefully prepared for them not only obtained a valuable and partially-cleared farm at the end of five years, with soil situated in the heart of the fertile and famous clay-belt district of the North, but came into possession of land well-wooded with spruce and other woods suitable for pulp. The taking out of pulpwood alone would afford a considerable income and a large pulp-mill was in process of establishment at Kapuskasing. There was and is a great amount of work to be done, also, in connection with the building of roads, bridges, etc., throughout this new country. It may be added that Sir William Hearst, when Minister of Agriculture, co-ordinated the organizations of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Lands for the purposes of this scheme and that the Provincial Government appropriated \$1,000,000 for carrying it out.

Whatever the final success of this carefully-contrived and attractive plan may be it was inaugurated in 1917 with promising prospects and in its combination of practical training, community life, Government aid, and independent holding of farms, appeared to have most of the factors which are considered essential for a successful land settlement scheme. It marked a new departure in colonization work for Canada. It was a bold effort to deal in a liberal spirit with the men who had made large sacrifices for their country and to whom Canada, as a whole, and the Province of Ontario, in particular, owed much. No other Government has

ever given any group of settlers more generous financial aid, more paternal oversight, and better promise of whole-hearted co-operation.

The Hon. W. D. McPherson and Various Returned Soldier Problems

The Provincial Secretary had important duties in connection, especially, with the Returned Soldier and the administration of (1) the Liquor License Act, and (2) the Ontario Temperance Act. The Hon. W. J. Hanna was in charge of this Department until December, 1916, when he retired and was succeeded by Hon. W. D. McPherson. The latter had been associated from the first with the Returned Soldier problem. The Provincial Government toward the close of 1915, when the situation was found to require action, joined hands with the Dominion Government in evolving a system which should be under separate Provincial control and yet ensure the maximum of co-operation with the Dominion and the other Provinces. Upon the call of Sir Robert Borden, an Inter-Provincial Conference was held at Ottawa on Oct. 18, 1915, with Hon. W. H. Hearst and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson present from Ontario; Hon. Walter Mitchell and Hon. J. L. Décarie from Quebec; Hon. T. C. Norris from Manitoba and Hon. C. R. Mitchell from Alberta; Hon. W. Scott and Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon from Saskatchewan; Hon. G. J. Clarke from New Brunswick, and Hon. J. A. Mathieson from P. E. Island; Hon. E. H. Armstrong and Prof. F. H. Sexton from Nova Scotia. The British Columbia Government telegraphed its willingness to accept any co-operative plan which should be agreed upon. It was decided to appoint a Committee or Commission in each Province to work with the Military Hospitals Commission recently organized, under the Chairmanship of Hon. J. A. Lougheed, as a Dominion institution. The classes of soldiers requiring treatment, in ever-increasing numbers during this and succeeding years, were as follows:

(1) Able-bodied men for whom the situations and positions they left were kept open by patriotic employers.

(2) Able-bodied men who were out of work at the time of enlistment or superseded in their absence; and invalided and wounded men similarly situated who became able-bodied after a period of rest in a Convalescent Home.

(3) Invalided and wounded men who were unable to follow their previous occupation by reason of their disability, but capable, after proper training, of taking up other work.

(4) Men who were permanently disabled, and unable to earn their own living under any circumstances.

In November a Provincial Order-in-Council constituted the Soldiers' Aid Commission for Ontario with W. D. McPherson, K.C., M.L.A., as Chairman, and John B. Laidlaw, Toronto, as Vice-Chairman. The other Commissioners were Wm. Banks and Major J. R. Christie, M.D., of Toronto, W. L. Best of Ottawa, Senator George Gordon of North Bay, E. G. Henderson of Windsor, Senator G. Lynch Staunton, K.C., of Hamilton, Kenneth W. McKay of St. Thomas and W. F. Nickle, K.C., M.P., of Kingston. The Commission was also appointed a Sub-Committee of the Military (afterwards called the Invalided) Hospitals Commission. Its chief function was the granting of assistance to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and to any of His Majesty's Imperial Forces and of the Allies who, as reservists, had been called upon to serve in the Imperial Forces or with the Allies. It had power to enter into arrangements with the Provincial Department of Education or with any educational authority or institution for providing instruction of any kind and, especially, technical and industrial instruction for those who, as the result of wounds or disease, or other injury during the period of service, should be unable to pursue their former occupation. The Commission was also authorized to receive, administer and dispose of gifts and bequests for the benefit of such members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or of the Imperial Forces or forces of the Allies, and to act as beneficiary under the will of any person dying and devising any property, personal or real, for the benefit of the returned men; also to acquire lands by purchase or expropriation for the purpose of a cemetery for the burial of any of the returned men. It may be added that in organizing his ensuing educational programme for the training of returned soldiers, Mr. McPherson was able to utilize the valuable advice and experience of Dr. F. W. Merchant, Director of Technical and Industrial Training for the Province. The actual work of the Ontario Commission during the succeeding three years of war may be summarized as follows:

1. Obtaining early information of all men returning to Canada and communicating with the local organizations where the soldiers intended to reside, so as to set the necessary machinery in motion for their reception.
2. Maintaining a complete record of all men as they returned to Ontario, with classified data as to name, location, former employment and disability.
3. Organizing local Committees and Branches to assist the Commission in its work and, especially, in finding employment and lending a helping hand to returned soldiers whenever necessary.
4. Co-operating with the Dominion and Provincial Governments and

Municipal authorities who had promised to give preference to returned soldiers when making appointments.

5. Organizing public and private appeals to employers in order to secure their good-will and to find suitable vacancies for returned men who might be disabled or otherwise.

6. Carrying on for, and on behalf of, the Invalided Hospitals Commission, Vocational training and re-education of returned soldiers who had been so disabled as to be unable to follow their former occupation with a view to fitting them for remunerative employment suitable to their physical condition.

7. Giving aid and assistance to the returned soldier, his wife and family, and to the dependants of a soldier killed in action, or still overseas.

Up to the beginning of September, 1918, over 24,000 men had passed through the hands of the Commission, while 135 local Committees had been organized. Mr. McPherson, before and after he became Provincial Secretary, devoted much time and effort to conducting this work and he realized, as did the Commission, that the men would, when their period of military service was at an end, in most cases desire to return to civil life in the towns or cities where they had resided prior to enlistment and that the matter of finding employment for those who were able to work and being of assistance, generally, could best be dealt with by the formation of local Branches or Committees. Hence the expansion of the Commission along this line and the appointment of organizers to establish these voluntary agents, or co-operative elements, in every possible community. In order to facilitate the work of these Committees the Government authorized the Commission to pay transportation for men from one district, where work was not available, to another where employment could be secured. A close individual interest, also, was shown in all soldiers.

On the organization of the Commission a circular letter and copy of the minutes of the initial meeting were distributed to all Ontario members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to every employer of labour in the larger cities of the Province and to the Mayor or Reeve of each Municipality, asking them for the names and addresses of former employees who had enlisted and whether they would take back these men at the close of the War if they were fit for their old positions or, if partially disabled, whether they could find some employment for them. The replies received to this communication were very gratifying and the statement was invariably made that everywhere the returned soldiers would be given the preference when vacancies occurred. All advertisements

for help in the daily papers were answered by the Commission in placing before advertisers the fact that returned men of every trade and degree of ability were available. Two men were employed whose sole duty it was to keep in touch with such employers of labour as had promised co-operation—numbering 1,400 and daily increasing toward the close of 1918. Over 7,500 men had by that time been placed in satisfactory employment.

Vocational training for soldiers was one of the most important functions of the Commission with W. W. Nichol as Superintendent of Education for the returned men. This training, when the system was fully established with its network of Hospitals and institutions, nurses and physicians, experts in all kinds of instruction and technical work, commenced at the Convalescent Hospitals where classes were conducted in Arts and Crafts, such as basketry, wood-carving, pottery, hand-loom work, embroidery, etc., and where other patients in the wards, or as walking cases, had classes in elementary English and arithmetic, bookkeeping, shorthand, and typewriting, manual training, machine-shop practice, welding, draughting, motor-mechanics, farm-tractor operation and repair, telegraphy, music and gardening. Every man was expected to take some form of vocational training, and the Medical Officers favoured this policy as they found that men busy at such work made better physical improvement during convalescence than those who remained idle.

When a man's discharge from Hospital took place he could, if his disability due to war service prevented return to his old occupation, apply for re-training for a new occupation suited to his condition and capacity. He was examined by a Disabled Soldiers' Training Board, and a suitable course recommended to Ottawa. If approved, arrangements were made for him to take instruction. Courses averaged six months in length, during which the man received pay, and his family or dependants allowances, according to scale, and these amounted, roughly, to his army pay and allowances, plus special allowances for his children. About sixty-five courses were available and were added to as required with instruction given in the following, amongst other, divisions: (1) Hospital classes; (2) Commission classes; (3) Technical Schools; (4) Trade Schools (private management); (5) Commercial Colleges; (6) University classes; (7) Manufacturing plants. The whole educational machinery of the Province of Ontario co-operated with the Soldiers' Aid Commission and the ((Dominion) Invalided Soldiers' Commis-

sion, in providing a wide range of instruction with subjects as follows:

Elementary Education	Carpentry
Civil Service Preparation	Cabinet Making
Typewriting and Shorthand	Wood-carving
Book-keeping	Industrial Chemistry
Higher Accounting	Telephone Installation
Advertising	Core Making
Industrial Art and Design	Cut-Glass Polishing
Railway Telegraphy	Metal Polishing
Steam and Gas Engineering	Textile Work
Automobile Driving and Repair	Veterinary Surgery
Farm Traction	Mechanical Dentistry
Machine Shop Practice	Artificial Limb-making
Machine Design	Shoe Repairing
Building Construction	Tailoring
Architectural Drawing	Barbering
Mechanical Drawing	Music
Electric Wiring and Theory	Milling and Assaying
Power Plant Work	Surveying
Oxy-Acetylene Welding	Road-making
Plumbing	Poultry Farming
Sheet Metal Work	Bee-keeping
Printing	Truck Raising
Linotype and Monotype Operation	Flower Growing
Agriculture	Stock-Judging, etc.

When any one of these courses was completed a certificate was issued and the man entitled to an extra month's vocational pay and allowances to tide him over while obtaining suitable work. He was then passed on to the Provincial Soldiers' Aid Commission to be found employment in his new calling. During the year 1917 over 3,400 returned soldiers in Ontario took advantage of convalescent and re-educational training and at the close of 1918 there were over 1,500 men on the rolls taking one or more of the courses mentioned above. The giving of aid and assistance to returned men was another duty of this Commission and a very large number of men used it as the channel through which complaints were made regarding back pay due them or pension claims still existing. In a number of these cases the men were married and their families in distress owing to the fact that while the Dominion Government money which was due them had not arrived the Patriotic Fund had ceased paying the monthly allowances. It was found necessary by the Commission, in many of these cases, to make advances of cash on the promise of the men to repay the sums so advanced on receipt of

their pay cheques. Temporary relief was also granted to a large number of widows of men killed in action pending the settlement of their claim against the Toronto City Council for insurance on the life of the deceased soldier. In most of these cases repayment of the amount advanced was duly made and the assistance the Commission was able to give, when urgently needed, was most highly appreciated.

The Commission in 1918 appointed visitors whose duty it was to make personal calls upon the dependants of soldiers reported wounded or killed in action. The newspapers and casualty lists were studied and the visitors sent to call upon the widow or dependant at the earliest possible opportunity. This phase of the Commission's work was found so useful and important that it was decided to appoint lady visitors with specified territory and a thorough course of preliminary instruction. Such an organization, supplementing the work of the local branches, soon brought the Commission closely in touch with all cases where assistance in any shape or form was necessary. By the close of the year 3,000 such visits had been made and much needed help given—the Provincial Government up to Oct. 31, 1918, having expended \$110,000 on caring for returned soldiers through this Commission. As a part of the Government policy and under the auspices of the Provincial Secretary and Soldiers' Aid Commission, much was done in providing Hospital accommodation for the Dominion Commission. A splendid Provincial Hospital was erected at Whitby which cost the Provincial Government \$2,000,000 and was turned over to the Ottawa Commission on Feb. 14, 1917, with 16 Cottages, accommodating 972 patients, and 2 Infirmaries. The Hospital farm of 650 acres was retained and operated by the Department with such land as was needed allowed to the patients for gardening operations. At Guelph the Ontario Reformatory group of buildings, erected at a cost of \$1,200,000, was leased to the Ottawa Commission (May 1, 1917) and provided accommodation for 160 patients, while, by arrangement, the Provincial Secretary converted portions of the buildings into special hydro-therapeutic and electro-therapeutic rooms.

The Provincial Board of Health, under the jurisdiction of this Department, also rendered specific War service. At the outset of the War the Board (of which Dr. J. W. S. McCullough was Chief Medical Officer) recognized the fact that the Government of Canada had no facilities for the preparation of the anti-typhoid vaccine

which was so essential in the protection of the troops against typhoid fever, and offered to supply the Department of Militia and Defence with this product free of cost. The offer was accepted and the Board, which had for some years been preparing and supplying the vaccine gratuitously to the public of Ontario, set out to fill the demand. Up to June, 1916, anti-typhoid vaccine alone was supplied. At that date there was added to the vaccine a new one directed against para-typhoid fever—the strain having been procured from the Royal Army Medical College in London.

During the War-period a total of 2,213,764 doses was thus supplied with an estimated value of \$221,376. An interesting field of activity was found by the Provincial Secretary in the various Industrial Schools of the Province. The pupils, although confined for misdemeanors, eagerly responded to the call for volunteer work on the farms. The St. John and Victoria Industrial Schools sent 20 boys each to help on the beet farms and flax fields of Western Ontario and reports from their employers were of the best, both as to conduct and efficiency in work. So well was this proved that 29 boys were honourably discharged from these two Schools. In the Alexandra School for girls the outside operations included berry-picking and harvesting on farms within a radius of 20 miles, in addition to a large garden production on the school grounds. In addition to these activities 150 boys under the care of the Children's Aid Society of the Province gave special services on farms and nearly 700 former wards of these Societies enlisted for Overseas service.

III. WAR-TIME AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO.

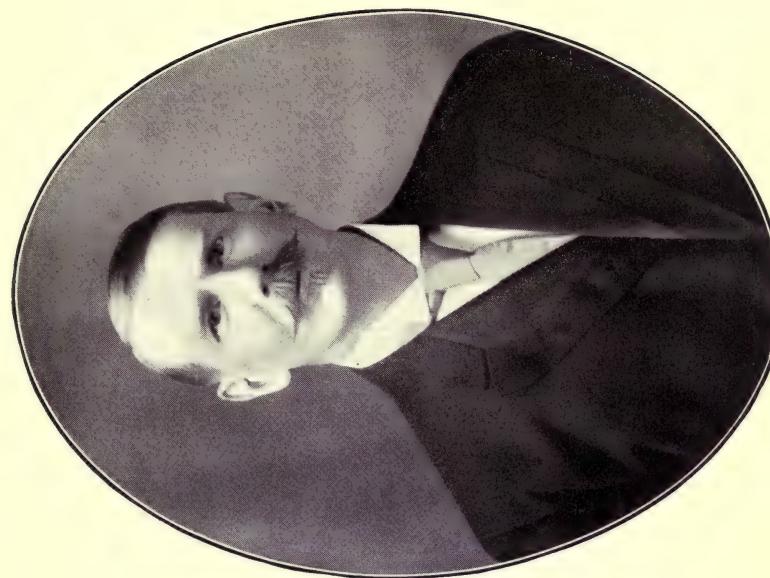
**The Department
of Agriculture
under Hon.
James S. Duff**

Much was expected from the Ontario farmer in the War, and much was done by him; to those who were aware of the energetic work of the Provincial Department of Agriculture in previous years and the importance of its co-operation with the farmer there was certainty as to this result. In the first two years of the struggle the late Hon. James S. Duff was at the head of this Department and he was enthusiastic in his presentation to the farmers of the need for enhanced production to help in supplying war-swept Britain and France, vigorous in his personal expression as to the causes and vast import of the conflict. He gave his two sons; eventually in 1917 work and worry carried him away.

In 1914-15 a campaign initiated by the late Dr. C. C. James, C.M.G., Federal Commissioner of Agriculture, and so long the able Deputy of the Ontario Minister, was directed by the Provincial authorities along lines of "Patriotism and Production"; meetings were held in the rural sections and larger centres and everywhere the Minister and his energetic Deputy, W. B. Roadhouse, addressed the people; stores of information were given in speech and pamphlet as to agricultural needs and opportunities as well as regarding the vital facts of the War situation. The result of the campaign and of favourable natural conditions was a magnificent crop—28,000,000 bushels of wheat in place of 16,000,000 bushels with an increase of 17,000,000 bushels in oats. In the succeeding year the efforts of the Department, as well as of the Ottawa authorities, were stamped by a new slogan of "Production and Thrift." Though the food requirements of the Allies had not yet reached a critical stage they were more or less urgent and the increasing production of Ontario aided in the War by developing a source of obvious strength. At this time the work of the Ontario Department of Agriculture was illustrated in the 1915 Report of the Minister which stated that "the need of the largest possible production from the land was emphasized at every opportunity, including co-operation with the Federal Department of Agriculture in a special campaign along this line. Much information was disseminated and a splendid general sentiment created, with the result that farmers everywhere put forth their very best efforts, not only in utilizing more land but also in adopting better methods."



THE HON. GEORGE HOWARD FERGUSON, K.C.
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines



THE HON. WILLIAM DAVID MCPHERSON, K.C.
Provincial Secretary and Registrar



The Federal grant for Ontario Agricultural education in this year was \$266,013 and the chief items on which it was spent included \$114,000 for District Representatives and \$93,813 for the Ontario Agricultural College; \$20,000 to encourage the teaching of agriculture and domestic science in the various schools of the Province; \$6,000 in special educational work amongst farmers as to marketing of productions, etc., and \$6,000 for stock and seed judging, short courses and Institute work; \$6,200 for drainage work and \$9,000 in various forms of Demonstration work. In the Ontario Agricultural College the Department controlled an institution with 1,652 students in its various courses who came from every Province of the Dominion, five countries of the Empire, and five foreign countries; the Macdonald Institute, or Girls' Section, had 609 in attendance. The departments of the institution included animal husbandry, physics—with special reference to drainage work—poultry, chemistry and soils, botany and weeds, bacteriology, fruit-growing, dairy work and bee-keeping. Large numbers of publications were distributed in relation to agricultural organizations, crop statistics, etc., and totalled 562,000 for this year.

Fall Fairs, under Department auspices, were very successful in this and other years, the Government grants were continued in full and there were 308 field crop competitions in 1915; the Live-stock branch had 54 horse and poultry shows and two large winter fairs, and the number of stallions enrolled was 3,177—the Minister, in his Report, declaring that after the War Ontario should be able to supply high-class horses to Europe as well as America; provision was made for the organization of a Poultry Association in each electoral district and incorporated city and 216 head of pure-bred stock were shipped during the year to the West; the Farmers' Institutes showed an attendance of 339,480 at 351 meetings and there were 18,750 members. There were 870 Women's Institutes up to May, 1915, with 29,046 members and 8,902 regular meetings, in the 12 months, with an attendance of 224,210. During the autumn the Department, in co-operation with the C.P.R., ran two demonstration cars over a considerable portion of Ontario, visiting 38 places, and the attendance of 15,340 during the itinerary was considered encouraging. One coach included displays of grain varieties, a drainage and lightning-rod exhibit, dairyman's appliances, miniature poultry-houses and food samples, types of poultry and noxious weed specimens; another had various Live-stock exhibits with a Specialist delivering lectures.

In this year, after various consultations, the Department decided to provide for the formation of Boards of Agriculture, made up of representatives from all agricultural interests in the territory concerned, and which should co-operate with the District Representative in his various lines of work. The Dairy industry reached a high level-mark as to both quality and prices, with 998 cheese factories in operation during the year and 163 creameries, having a total production of 21,320,000 lbs.; the powdered milk industry commenced operations and condensed milk increased in its sales. There were 37,351 patrons of creameries and 50,719 farmers supplying milk for cheese; the Government provided 30 dairy inspectors and the Dairy School at Kingston and Dairy Department at the Guelph College rendered valuable service. Many useful circulars and bulletins were issued. The District representatives were an important element in the Department's work and the Minister's 1915 Report said of them: "The past year has been one of endless activity for the District representative. With the insistent call for increased production he has found the farmers more eager than ever before to enlist his services. During the past year permanent offices were opened in the County of Grenville and the Districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka and Sudbury, making in all a total of 44 permanent offices in the Provinces."

Their work covered 234 School Fairs, including 2,291 schools and 48,386 children; courses in agriculture taught to 1,114 farmers' sons and the formation of 32 local organizations for helping young farmers; the holding of 59 acre-profit competitions in 43 counties and districts and other competitions in feeding hogs for profit, growing and caring for calves, Live-stock raising, corn, potato, alfalfa, poultry and other tests; special instruction in drainage and field demonstration work, with 163 orchard meetings; teaching methods of dealing with grasshoppers and various grain or fruit pests; co-operation with the Hydro-Electric Commission in bringing the value of electricity home to the farmers; encouragement of vegetable growing. The Co-Operation and Markets Board of the Department did good work, the Monteith Demonstration Farm gave special attention to Northern Ontario, the Colonization Branch stated that though immigration from Great Britain was cut off, yet arrangements had been made to bring the City unemployed to the farms, and Mr. Duff was able to add in his Report that "the response was splendid and the scheme worked out to the advantage of both the municipalities and the farms." Such was the sum-

marized Departmental work of one year; it was the same in all these War-years with various new and special activities added from time to time.

During this period the Ontario farmer had many important advantages over all competitors—even against those of the United States. His national lines of railway were not so congested and British shipping facilities were more fully at his service. The British Navy gave him a protected ocean highway with greater safety than neutral shipping could obtain; his distance from the pivotal market was illustrated by the fact that Indian wheat from Bombay to Liverpool had to traverse 12,000 miles, Australian wheat 12,500 miles, and that of Argentina 6,246 miles, while from Halifax to Liverpool the distance was only 3,500 miles; his Cheese was purchased at a good figure by the British Government and, except at certain acute stages of the submarine warfare, the Atlantic highway was as safe as the C.P.R. haul across the prairies. Meanwhile, he was assured of mounting prices and certain payment. On the other hand, there was the ever-rising cost of labour and supplies; the growing scarcity of labour itself, and ever-present difficulties of weather and seed and finance. Some of these things the Provincial Government could facilitate or mitigate, as the case might be; in every direction it was helpful with an additional area under crop in the Province which showed an average yearly increase of 98,812 acres in 1915-16-17 over the pre-War years of 1912-13-14.

**The War-Work
of Sir William
Hearst as
Minister of
Agriculture**

Following Mr. Duff's death Sir William Hearst acted as Minister of Agriculture, while, also, discharging the duties of Prime Minister; he carried on these double responsibilities from Dec. 19, 1916, to May 23rd, 1918. Upon assuming the duties of the post the

Premier declared that "the Department of Agriculture, always an important one, has been rendered more important still by the War, and the imperative necessity for the greatest possible production of food-stuffs caused thereby, and I felt that by a close study of the work of the Department and all the problems, new as well as old, that confront the Department, I could better appreciate the situation and guide the policy of the Government along the lines that will tend best to stimulate and develop this important industry." Into this work the Premier threw himself with the same energy that he had previously shown in administering Northern Ontario affairs and in making known the resources and possibilities of that great region.

Increased production was a dominant need of the period and Sir William published throughout the Province a series of appeals along this line and urged the organization of vegetable gardens in every possible locality; obtained the help of High School boys in seeding farms and reaping harvests and called on city men and retired farmers to enlist in the fight against food shortage; ran agricultural instruction cars over the Grand Trunk lines in Eastern Ontario fully equipped with exhibits, samples, modern machinery and instructors; asked manufacturers in August to release as many men as they possibly could for harvest work on the farms—with 10,000 men or boys required; purchased and placed in 37 counties of the Province over 90 farm tractors in order to facilitate seeding for the 1917 and 1918 crops; appointed R. R. Harding, a Thorndale sheep-breeders, to make a complete survey of the waste lands of old and new Ontario and to obtain full information as to their possibilities for cattle and sheep ranching.

He helped the Toronto Board of Trade to launch its campaign (Mar. 21) for the mobilization of urban labour resources to assist agricultural production and pledged the Government's co-operation with other organization-work in the Province along these lines; established a Government Employment Bureau to aid the farmer in obtaining labour and urged attention to sheep-raising in a Province where the possession of 600,000 sheep compared with 7,000,000 in New York State; organized a Provincial Conference at the Parliament Buildings on Oct. 31, 1917, to promote Potato cultivation and (Nov. 6) another to give an impetus to Hog production on the farm and through city co-operation; issued leaflets and pamphlets on egg-production, pig-feeding and many similar subjects, while giving all possible Government aid to the Ontario Agricultural College with its 500 students on active service; continued Government grants and support to the Women's Institutes and proclaimed in varied speeches and forms that Canadian soldiers were holding the first-line trenches in France but that the second-line trenches were held by the farmers of Canada.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, who had been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, carried out the policy and seconded the efforts of the Minister by obtaining additional farm labour from the United States, by the establishment of Seed farms, by the encouragement of Co-Operative Societies and arrangement for Loans to farmers at moderate rates, by extension of the Ontario Veterinary College course, with its 230 students, to four years, by the promotion of

Apple consumption, increase of Poultry and provision of cheap Waterwork plants for many farms. The Federal grant for Agricultural Education was \$336,303 in 1917-18 and \$301,158 in 1916-17, and this greatly aided the work; the Department also continued to issue an immense number of special publications along educational and productive lines.

In the spring of 1918 a campaign was inaugurated by the Minister of Agriculture to encourage sowing of spring wheat. This was particularly necessary because adverse winter weather had very seriously depleted the acreage of fall wheat, while the available supply of seed wheat was not large. The Department undertook to bring in carload lots of the *Marquis* wheat which had done so well in the West and, in all, 40,000 bushels eventually were distributed with returns which were much above the average—an aggregate of 600,000 bushels or sufficient to provide bread for every Ontario soldier overseas during a period of six or seven months. The acreage in spring wheat increased from 182,957 in 1917 to 351,423, and the yield from 3,679,516 bushels to 8,290,689, or more than double. Another feature of this campaign was the setting apart by His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of a week for dedication and preparation and this was inaugurated by a special emergency meeting of the County Council in every County of Ontario. At these meetings the urgency of the food situation was explained by representatives of the Department of Agriculture and by prominent citizens. Speaking in the Legislature on Feb. 20, 1918, Sir William Hearst had given the keynote of this campaign. He first described the world as facing starvation and then indicated the causes of the situation as follows:

1. The withdrawal of millions of men heretofore engaged in agricultural and other productive pursuits and the consequent lack of cultivation, or of proper cultivation, of agricultural lands, particularly in Europe.
2. The inability of European countries to obtain fertilizers, without which the productivity of the soil in these countries cannot be kept up. This condition will steadily grow worse as long as the War lasts.
3. Loss of food-stuffs by Submarine campaign and other War action.
4. Increased consumption, particularly of some kinds of food, by men in the Army.
5. Loss and lack of tonnage.

To illustrate the effect of these factors, and particularly the lack of proper cultivation and fertilizers, the Prime Minister pointed to the decrease of Wheat production in France during the past five years. In 1913 that country produced 319,373,000

bushels of wheat, in 1917 this had fallen to 144,150,000 bushels, and it was expected that the 1918 production would be considerably less than that. In 1913 the world's output amounted to 4,024,512,000 bushels; in 1917 it had fallen to 2,289,530,000, while it was estimated that there had been a decrease in the Allied countries of Europe since the War began of 115 million meat animals. "The call," he added, "comes for greater production, that we may supply food to our armies in the field and to our European Allies, without whom the struggle for liberty cannot be maintained, and in order that the people of Europe may not suffer and die for want of food. The burden and duty of meeting this situation rests upon the people of the North American continent. It is true that there are foodstuffs in India and Australia, but the distance of those countries from Europe makes the transportation of supplies practically impossible. A ship can make three trips from Europe to an American Atlantic port while she is making one to Australia, and can make two trips to those ports while she is making one to India. If our ships are employed carrying foodstuffs from those countries they cannot be employed in the carrying of troops and supplies from the United States and Canada which are so urgently needed on the Western front, and without which disaster may come to the Allied cause. To meet the situation the Food authorities of our Allies in Europe say they will require 250,000,000 bushels more wheat from North America in 1918 than they got in 1917. Canada, in order to do her share of producing this enormous amount, must greatly increase her output, and it is estimated she will have to grow ten acres of wheat this year for every seven grown last year. It will require the greatest organization, work and sacrifice possible on the part of the whole people to even, substantially, meet the demand upon us this year for food-stuffs for export."

To this condition the Prime Minister devoted himself with characteristic energy. By means of patriotic appeals to the farmers, by arranging to grant them loans where necessary, by securing and supplying good seed, by enlisting the supply of labour from urban centres and distributing it amongst the farmers, by encouraging the use of traction machinery, he and his associates in the work furnished the incentive; the farmers did the rest to a praiseworthy degree. As to details it was a bold measure to purchase tractors which eventually totalled 130 and to operate them throughout the Province at a reasonable acreage cost to the farmer. The policy, however, enabled farmers to break up and put into crop

more land than, unaided, they could possibly have done, owing to the depletion of the ranks of rural workers by enlistment. Everywhere the tractors were operated the farmers expressed their most hearty appreciation of the practical and effective help which the Minister of Agriculture had thus rendered the farming community and which, together with other expenditure connected with the Greater Production campaign, represented a Government outlay of \$834,517.

As a part, also, of this campaign the Department purchased 60 pathescope machines and the necessary reels of motion pictures for the purpose of extending and bringing up to date its educational work. The motion pictures covered a wide area of the agricultural field in Ontario and created great interest. In this connection the Minister set aside a considerable sum for the purpose of advancing loans to such farmers as might be able to bring additional land under cultivation, but who would need financial assistance in order to buy seed for such additional areas. The loans were limited to \$200 each and, in all, about \$150,000 was advanced for the purpose. Sir William, also, took the warmest personal interest in the back-yard gardening campaign, which had for its object the augmentation of food-producing acreage in the Province by bringing under the spade thousands of back-yards and gardens which had hitherto lain waste and useless. In 1917, alone, the Department issued over 100,000 pieces of literature affording instruction to amateur gardeners and gave help by canning demonstrations and in other practical ways.

While Minister of Agriculture the Prime Minister also gave close attention to the unsatisfactory condition of Potato culture in the Province. It was well known that scores of different varieties were being grown and that in many districts it was quite impossible to obtain a carload of any one variety, to say nothing of the important matter of strain. A technical survey of the whole Province was made in order to analyze the subject and was followed by a conference of experts and growers at which *Irish Cobbler* was recommended as the best all-round early variety of potato, and *Green Mountain* as the best late variety for Ontario. There was no doubt as to the educational value of the campaign carried on in this connection and that the wide publicity it received in the press must have important results. The Department also made much of the undoubted superiority of Northern Ontario seed potatoes and did important work in inducing farmers in Old Ontario to rely

more on Northern seed and thus greatly to increase their yield of potatoes. The Minister had always emphasized the value of good seed as fundamental in agricultural production. Under his direction and in addition to the *Marquis* wheat experiment the Agricultural Department worked out plans to make available larger supplies of seed of the best recognized varieties in a shorter space of time. Closer co-operation was arranged with the Provincial Secretary's Department, which operated several Farms in connection with Government institutions, so as to utilize part of its land for special seed production.

In other directions the Prime Minister and this Department were unceasing in their efforts. Butter was graded in order to facilitate export and bring better prices for the farmers and grading stations were established at Toronto and London. In co-operation with the Sheep-Breeders' Association the Department made arrangements to have all Ontario wool for market shipped to Guelph, where it was graded, and something over 20,000 lbs. sold in a co-operative way; the top price obtained was 67c per pound, with an average price in all grades of 61c per pound, or twice as much as the prices prevalent in previous years and more than 10c per pound higher than the prices prevailing at country points for farmers' wool prior to the date of the sale. In other words, those who sold their wool, after grading by the Department, received 10c more per pound than they would have received had they sold it to country buyers as in the past. Owing to the urgent British demands for flax fibre for Aeroplanes the Department, at this time, put forth energetic efforts to promote flax-growing in the Province. In the spring of 1918 as an experiment, a considerable acreage was planted near Toronto in flax, under the supervision of the Department's officials, while an increased acreage was, also, secured throughout the Province as a result of other efforts.

During 1917 the Department, through subsidiary organizations, recruited 8,000 High School boys for work on the farms throughout Ontario and the scheme proved of the greatest assistance to the farmers who then were very short-handed. So successful, indeed, was this plan for augmenting the labour supply that in 1918 there was a demand for 15,000 boys, which the whole organization of the Government was utilized to supply. The fruit-growers and other agriculturists also benefitted through a 1917 campaign which resulted in several thousands of University and other city girls being secured to help in harvesting the fruit crop. The services

rendered by these patriotic young women were very much appreciated by the fruit-growers and, in 1918, the demand was so great as to call for at least 5,000 women and girls. In these two years, as a result of the Department's efforts and through its varied Agencies, at least 30,000 workers were placed in productive work of an agricultural nature. Another of Sir William's progressive actions as Minister of Agriculture, before resigning his post into the hands of Hon. George S. Henry, was the inauguration of a course of training for "Farmerettes" at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

Believing that young women could, in the stress of war-time, be employed on the land in Ontario, just as successfully as in Great Britain or in France, the Prime Minister conceived the idea of giving suitable girls a course of training at the Agricultural College farm. The proposal was a popular one and the first Farmerette course ever given in the Province was completed by 30 girls in May, 1918. These young women were given no theoretical lectures, but each day were taught, in the stables and the fields, such practical work as feeding, cleaning, harnessing and driving horses; feeding cows and calves, pigs, sheep and poultry; cleaning stables; hoeing, plowing, milking, and other farm operations. At the conclusion of their course all the farmerettes were placed in situations on general farms throughout the Province, where their enthusiasm and usefulness were abundantly demonstrated.

Owing to the serious shortage of feed in the winter of 1917-18, the Committee on Resources decided to put on the market a standard stock feed. Negotiations were entered into with the United States Food Board and in May, 1918, the business was arranged satisfactorily—the Board agreeing to facilitate the shipment into Ontario of the necessary ingredients from the United States. The policy had a marked effect in relieving the scarcity of stock feed in the Province. Toward the close of 1918 (Toronto, Sept. 6) Sir William Hearst stated that the Government had assumed responsibility for a supply of feed amounting to about \$750,000 in value.

Meanwhile the efforts of the Minister and Department had been supplemented by the formation of an Organization of Resources Committee under an Act of the Legislature passed on Apr. 20, 1916: "To aid in securing the conservation, utilization and organization of the resources of Ontario for the successful prosecution of the War, and to secure the maintaining and increasing of

**Resources
Committee;
College of
Agriculture;
Backyard
Gardening**

the agricultural and industrial production of Ontario and the better development of the natural and other resources of the Province during the War and thereafter." The Committee was constituted with His Honour the Lieut.-Governor (Sir John Hendrie) as Chairman, Sir W. H. Hearst, Prime Minister, and N. W. Rowell, K.C., Opposition Leader, as Vice-Chairmen, and Dr. A. H. Abbott as Secretary. The members were as follows: Hon. Messrs. T. W. McGarry, G. H. Ferguson and W. D. McPherson, of the Government; C. M. Bowman, G. A. Gillespie, S. Ducharme and Forbes Godfrey, of the Legislature; J. W. Woods, N. Sommerville, Dr. W. A. Riddell, A. E. Rundle, M. J. Haney, and W. H. Shapley, of Toronto; W. J. Bell, Sudbury; Wm. Wollatt, Walkerville; Fred Cook, Ottawa; Arthur Little, London; Wm. Dryden, Brooklin; Walter Rollo, Hamilton; Dr. G. C. Creelman, Guelph; Hon. H. W. Richardson, Kingston. On May 30th the Committee was addressed by Sir William Hearst as to its functions and duties:

The Provincial Government, in its humble way, has been doing what to it seemed most effective from time to time in assisting in carrying on the war-work of Ontario and mobilizing the labour and resources of the Province to this end. But notwithstanding all that has been done much remains to be done, in order that this Province, splendidly as she has done in the past, may contribute the utmost of which she is capable. More men are required for the Army. Can we, as a Committee, assist in speeding up the work of securing these men? And, particularly, can we assist in securing these men with a minimum of disturbance to the agricultural and industrial interests of the Province? If so, how can such assistance best be given? Labour is sadly needed on the farm. In some cases I fear seeding is being to some extent curtailed for fear of lack of help to cultivate and reap the crops. In some instances important industries are being handicapped for want of labour and particularly for want of efficient labour. Can we assist in any way in solving these important labour problems? Action has been taken. Can we suggest further or better action along these lines?

Much has been done along the line of securing women to take the place of men eligible for enlistment or men eligible for other more important work than that in which they have already been engaged. Can this work be carried to advantage to a greater extent than has already yet been done? If so can we in any way assist in accomplishing this? How can we best assist in impressing on our people the lesson of thrift and economy? How can we best stop needless waste of money, of energy, of supplies and materials of all kinds? It appears to me these and many other questions may well occupy the thought and attention of the Committee.

Early in 1917 the food situation had been particularly acute in Great Britain and France as a result, chiefly, of the strong Submarine campaign launched at that time by the enemy. Accordingly, a special appeal was made, mainly through advertising, by the

Ontario Resources Committee for larger farm acreages during 1917. The advertising and publicity were backed by the Department of Agriculture and its Minister and by a number of meetings and local bodies. The Committee also promoted co-operative vegetable gardens and had all kinds of Societies throughout the Province at work in this and an agricultural connection; by the end of 1917 it had 525 local Committees operating and thus aided in the substantial increase of production which was shown after the harvest season. It made strong efforts to induce city men to help on the farms and published a statement showing that there were 978 villages in the Province with from 100 to 1,000 people, 141 towns and villages of 1,000 to 5,000, and 43 towns or cities of 5,000 or over, from which help could come; it organized the planting of vacant lots and conducted a campaign as to the value of fish for daily food. In this general work the Education Department and the Labour Bureau co-operated with the Premier and the Committee.

— No reference to the Department or Minister of Agriculture would be complete without some review of operations at the splendid Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Its War-work during these years was two-fold. It contributed to the man-power of the nation through voluntary enlistments, and it helped the Department in stimulating the productive power of the Province. Immediately after the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 an Officers' Training Corps was organized among the students of the College and from that time on military drill in various forms was part of the regular work of the students in attendance. The result was that the Ontario Agricultural College became a strong recruiting centre and large numbers were drawn from its student body, as well as a number from the staff, to serve as officers and as privates in all branches of the active service.

This influence extended also among ex-students, and over five hundred students and ex-students responded under the voluntary system, while a number of them paid the supreme penalty of patriotism. As to the other side of the work the entire staff of the College was in constant demand for the giving of information, offering of suggestions as to what crops to grow, the best varieties of seed, the best time of seeding, and all other points which would tend to increase production in necessary foodstuffs. Two details of its work may be mentioned. In addition to the usual Short Courses of the season arrangements were made in the winter of 1918 for instruction in Tractor mechanics. This proved, although

the first one held, to be the most popular of all the Short Courses, and attracted about 160 students. Another special course was that for Farmerettes, inaugurated at the special request of the Prime Minister and against the best judgment of a number of the College officials and this, also, proved a marked success.

Something must be added as to Departmental campaigns for back-yard gardening in the years 1917-18. The fact that so many residents of cities, towns and villages had a back-yard fitted for cultivation seemed to offer a source of production capable of material expansion, and to be an especially inviting field because it offered opportunity to utilize spare ground and spare labour. While the men on the land were working to the limit of their strength and time, it was felt that there were many in towns and cities who could utilize spare time after their ordinary work was performed in cultivating a plot of ground which, whether it was large or small, would in the aggregate yield very substantial returns. Accordingly, a campaign was carried on by the Minister and his various organizations to secure "A Vegetable Garden for every Home." A pamphlet bearing this title was issued and 100,000 distributed, while advertising space was generously used in all the newspapers of the Province. Along with the call was given information as to how this call could be met. At first many scoffed at the idea and suggested that it would only result in burying good seed! Before many weeks had passed, however, the idea was taken up with real enthusiasm; Women's Associations and Patriotic Committees, especially, co-operated very heartily and effectively, and local organizations were formed to help in many parts of the Province.

In the City of Toronto, for instance, a Ladies' organization undertook to visit the schools and give the children a talk and distribute literature. Experienced gardeners were sent out to address special meetings, and in these and various other ways a vast body of information was distributed, so that before planting-time came there were thousands not only eager to do what they could, whether it was small or large, but who were informed as to methods and course of action. The cultivation of vacant lots was given a fresh impetus as well as the cultivation of back-yards. During these war-years thousands of new gardens in all sections of the Province were carried along to maturity and the result was a large production of potatoes, beets, cabbage, and all the other staple varieties of vegetables, which proved most useful throughout the winter months. Along with this campaign the opportunity

and desirability of keeping a few hens in the back-yard were also emphasized and about 25,000 copies of a pamphlet dealing with this subject were distributed with very beneficial results.

**The War-Work
of the
Women's
Institutes**

Under the personal direction of George A. Putnam, as Superintendent of the Women's Institutes Branch, and the control of the Department of Agriculture, these organizations (mostly rural) rendered patriotic and effective aid to the Government's policy of War-help. Immediately upon the outbreak of the War they were appealed to by the Red Cross Society for a supply of pillows. The response was general and all requirements met within a short time. Instead of then devoting their resources and time to the regular work of the Institutes, practically all of the 30,000 members of these bodies in Ontario proceeded to make various lines of Red Cross supplies and to this work they also donated large sums in cash. In order that the patriotic needs might be all the more forcibly placed before the Institutes throughout the whole Province it was decided to hold three Conventions yearly—at Ottawa, London and Toronto—instead of only one, as had been the custom previous to 1914.

In the year of November, 1915, to October, 1916, the contributions of the Women's Institutes were quite fully reported and the total of their givings in cash and goods were at least \$200,000, largely in finished articles ready to be sent on by the Red Cross. Some little attention, also, was given to War-time cookery, with a view to conserving larger quantities, of exportable goods. To a special appeal made to Women's Institutes throughout the rural districts and the towns and cities, to increase the production of vegetables, the response was general and the results most gratifying. An increasing interest was shown in the care and health of children and with a view to getting definite information as to conditions of health in the rural districts, and to instruct the mothers in the care and feeding of children, medical School inspection was undertaken in some centres and special meetings held to discuss questions of health. At the Demonstration-Lecture Courses of the Department in Food Values and Cooking, which were attended in increasing numbers, War-time cookery and economics were emphasized.

In the year 1916-17 the Women's Institutes increased their patriotic givings and in some sections of the Province the individual branches, averaging 32 members, contributed \$400 per branch—

the donations in goods and cash for the year totalling well over \$300,000. The Institutes took a very keen interest in the matter of conservation and the Department of Agriculture published three bulletins on the Preservation of Food, Home Canning and War Breads, as well as leaflets dealing with Food Facts; Rations for War-time; Vegetables and Fruits; Milk and Cheese Dishes. Many demonstrations in the canning of fruits and vegetables were held throughout the Province and the first Community Canning Centre was established at Parkhill. A large number of girls were attracted to the Institutes through special instruction in canning, preserving and War-time cookery. From November, 1917, to October, 1918, the majority of the Women's Institute branches continued to devote practically all their time to patriotic work in one form or another and contributed during the year on an average of \$1,050 worth of socks and other articles for the soldiers, from each Institute, or, for the whole Province, with their 889 branches, the following total:

146,685 pairs socks valued at	\$220,027
240,475 other articles valued at	355,600
In Cash	280,035
 Total	 \$855,662

This was, by no means, a fair estimate of what the members of the Women's Institutes actually did. In many centres there was a Red Cross Society and as all the Institute members were members of this Society they did their Patriotic work through its medium. The Department of Agriculture furnished the Women's Institutes from time to time with information as to the war-work of some of their leading branches; mailed to each branch copies of *War Work* and the Red Cross Bulletin published by the Canadian Red Cross Society. Its aim was to stimulate patriotic effort amongst the women and at the same time to emphasize the importance of not getting entirely out of touch with those activities which characterized the effort of the Institutes in pre-war days.

During the winter series of meetings in 1918—to illustrate the activities of one year—lady lecturers were sent to 207 places with an attendance of 21,326. Every Lecturer spoke at length on Food Conservation and Red Cross work, while some devoted a whole lecture to these topics. During the summer 673 places received lectures, with a total attendance of 29,000. Only afternoon meetings were held. In March, 1918, a circular was sent by the Department to the officers of the Women's Institutes urging them to raise

more vegetables and informing them that arrangements had been made with a reliable seed company in Toronto to supply a collection of vegetable seeds for the season at considerably below the retail price. The seeds were enclosed in a large envelope, cultural instructions were printed on each package, and five or more packages were sent, free of postage or express charges, to any one address at \$1.00 per package. Later a circular was sent offering Demonstrators in Canning and War-Time Cookery to all centres desiring their help in this connection, and 64 places took advantage of the offer.

Early in the spring a circular was sent out to the district officers of the Women's Institutes, emphasizing the great current need for the conservation of perishable products and describing what could be accomplished through co-operative effort in Community Canning Centres such as the one established at Parkhill, Middlesex County, in the summer of 1917 with its \$4,500 worth of canned chicken, tomato soup, pickles, etc., put up for shipment overseas. The circular stated that the Department of Agriculture, through the Women's Institutes Branch, was prepared to co-operate in establishing canning centres in a number of localities by paying for equipment and installation and by sending a demonstrator to take charge of operations. It was, also, stated that the Red Cross was anxious to co-operate if the centres wished to fill jars for shipment to Canadian Military Hospitals, by providing glass or tin jars, labels, shipping cases, sugar, vinegar and spices. Six counties took advantages of this offer and canning centres were established at Barrie, Mapleton, Guelph, Stratford, Niagara-on-the-Lake and Echo Place, in addition to the original one at Parkhill.

The Hon. George S. Henry, M.L.A., President of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, had succeeded the Prime Minister on May 23, 1918, as Minister of Agriculture. A graduate of the College of Agriculture and of the University, with several degrees and, at the same time, a reputation for practical farming in York County, he seemed well fitted by knowledge and experience in public affairs for the post. Following his appointment Mr. Henry took a very active interest in all matters relating to this great industry of the Province. During 1918 he was much in demand as a speaker at all sorts of agricultural meetings and his views on agricultural subjects met with general acceptance. He repeatedly declared his special interest in the development of livestock and dairying. He discussed frankly the subject of co-opera-

**The New
Minister of
Agriculture;
Mr. Henry's
Policy and
Action**

tion among farmers and expressed his desire to encourage all organizations which would contribute to better business methods and better returns for those engaged in agriculture. At the same time he pointed out the danger of introducing politics into Farmers' Clubs and other organizations which were primarily of a business and social nature. He took keen interest in the discussion of methods for assisting returned soldiers to take up farming in Ontario and was particularly well-informed on good-road projects and results; municipal matters also appealed to him with a view to the betterment of conditions.

In his speeches during the last year of the great War Mr. Henry was optimistic. He believed and so stated (1) that after four years of almost unparalleled material prosperity Ontario must have accumulated financial reserves of considerable magnitude, and (2) that as a young Province of comparatively sparse population it had greater natural resources than almost any other country in the world—natural resources being, in the last analysis, the basis of all wealth. Improved Provincial roads be urged because they were (1) essential for the permanent upbuilding of rural Ontario; (2) important as a means of employment for those who might need work. He urged the Banks to be more free in loans to farmers; declared that an immense demand for hogs' meat and other Livestock would last a year at least; urged the need of adequate cold storage and transportation facilities upon the Federal authorities and pressed the farmers to produce for quality as well as quantity; advocated Imperial unity and a due recognition of the personal pride and national power which attached to citizenship in the British Empire.

Speaking to the Ontario Good Roads Association at Toronto on Feb. 27, 1918, the Minister strongly supported the Government policy in this respect, made specific suggestions for action and believed that when the Government plans were worked out Ontario would have one of the best systems on the continent. At Toronto on Nov. 15, 1918, he drew attention to Provincial conditions as follows: "It is true that the rural population is diminishing, but the remarkable fact is that the production is at the same time increasing. Not the least factor in this has been the rapid adoption of improved machinery for farm work, notably the tractor, which the Ontario Government has done so much to develop. If double the number of men were at work on the farm to-day there is no doubt that production could be at least trebled." War con-

ditions and reconstruction were touched upon at Unionville on Dec. 29th when Mr. Henry declared that "the farmers of Ontario, who, in spite of adverse criticism and the elimination of labour to almost the vanishing point, have carried on and succeeded in producing record crops, deserve the highest commendation for their patriotic perseverance in helping to win the War."

He added that: "The principal production in Ontario from now until devastated Europe regains normal conditions must be live-stock rather than grain. This will be a profitable policy as there is little likelihood of the demand, or the prices, for live-stock growing less for some years, while grain is sure to be cheaper. This will lessen the cost of feeding and leave a greater margin of profit to the farmer on all lines of stock production." The Government was, he added, developing plans for the land settlement of returned soldiers and it hoped for a greater expansion in Farmers' Clubs so that the producer might get closer to the consumer. At the same time he trusted that business principles and efforts in these organizations would not be influenced and injured by politics.

IV. THE FINANCIAL AND PRACTICAL CALL OF WAR.

To maintain the financial fabric of the Province as a part of the Dominion, to provide funds to meet Provincial liabilities and the varied demands of war effort within the Province, to obtain money when needed without unduly straining public credit or public revenues for interest payments, was the special War-work of Hon. T. W. McGarry as Provincial Treasurer. As the Minister put it in his Budget speech of Feb. 23, 1915—after a reference to the \$294,000 which the flour gifts to Britain and France had cost: “Sir, we have already granted that amount of money, and properly interpreting, as I think we do, the wishes of the people of Ontario, we intend to go on making grants both to the Belgians and the people of the British Empire. Are we justified in this? If we are, we must find means of getting revenue from which we can pay these amounts, and it is my intention, now, to say to this House that we propose legislation which will reimburse the Government for what we have already expended and provide for future donations from this Province. . . . There are throughout the length and breadth of Ontario many generous givers among the men who have been able to contribute, and there are others who never give to a patriotic fund, who never do their duty. And in order that we may impress these people as well as the more generous, and in order that we may do something to show the Mother Country that we are willing to help towards this war, and that we may interpret what we think are the wishes of the people of this Province, this Government: has decided to impose a tax upon the people of Ontario of one mill on the dollar of all taxable property throughout the Province.”

**Financial
Administration
and Policy of
Hon. T. W.
McGarry**

In the year ending Oct. 31, 1914, Mr. McGarry had been faced with a deficit of, approximately, \$698,000 which was caused chiefly by the expenditure in gifts of flour to Great Britain and Belgium and by the refusal of certain Companies to pay Corporation taxes amounting to \$145,000. In the three years which followed the Treasurer transformed this deficit into a net surplus for that period (1915, 1916 and 1917) of \$3,157,751. The details were as follows:

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1915	\$12,975,732.19	\$12,704,362.16	\$271,370.03
1916	13,841,339.64	12,706,332.90	1,135,006.74
1917	18,269,597.23	16,518,222.64	1,751,374.59

This was a really remarkable record of war-time financial administration, and the surplus of 1916 was the largest the Province had ever experienced. Uninjured by the blasts of war, its stability in credit and commerce preserved intact by the Naval power of the Empire, which kept the enemy confined to European waters through all these years of struggle, its resources rich and productive, Ontario's fabric of finance had proved itself as solid as it was stable. Mr. McGarry on Apr. 3, 1917, was able to point out that: "We have in liquid Assets \$51,000,000; we have in public buildings and lands \$21,000,000, or a total of nearly \$73,000,000 of real, liquid Assets. In addition, I take the valuation of a prominent member of the Civil Service, who was appointed under the old Administration, that we have \$475,000,000 other Assets. This means that we have, all together, \$540,000,000 of Assets. Against what? Against a Debt of only \$58,000,000"! These estimated Assets included Pine-timber worth 132 million dollars(Pulpwood, etc., worth 225 millions, Mining lands, etc., valued at 70 millions, Agricultural lands and Water-powers worth 35 millions, sundries placed at \$13,000,000.

As time passed the Treasurer had various difficulties to overcome, many and varied demands to meet. In former years, for instance, the operation of the Liquor License Act had brought in a revenue reaching as high as \$1,000,000 and in the last year of its operation to a total of \$850,000. By the introduction of the Ontario Temperance Act in September, 1916, revenue from this source was eliminated. Revenue from the Crown Lands and other Departments also fell away under war conditions. One means of meeting the situation was the Provincial War-tax on assessable property throughout the Province. In presenting his Bill for this purpose Mr. McGarry stated on Feb. 23, 1915, that according to the latest statistics the value of assessable property in Ontario was \$1,800,000,000 and the Tax would, therefore, bring in a revenue of about \$1,800,000. The Tax was to be levied against cities and those municipalities that were separated from the counties for municipal purposes directly. The local authorities would collect the Tax and in counties, other than these particular districts, the Tax was to apply upon the equalized assessment. Although the money would not be received until 1916 the Treasurer obtained power to borrow against it to the extent of \$2,000,000. As it turned out the receipts from this War-tax were as follows:

Revenue for year ending Oct. 31, 1916 .....	....	\$1,997,146.19
Revenue for year ending Oct. 31, 1917 .....	....	2,050,128.39
Revenue for year ending Oct. 31, 1918 .....	....	2,054,212.78
 Total .....	....	\$6,101,487.36
Less discount at 3- $\frac{7}{8}$ on Treasury Bills \$2,000,000 issued May 1st, 1915, pending receipts from War Tax Act.....	....	\$57,479.16
 Net amount of War Tax .....	....	\$6,044,008.20

Meanwhile, the war payments had totalled \$8,459,692. At the close of the fiscal year of Oct. 31, 1918, the Government had outstanding war obligations of \$650,000 made up of grants to Patriotic funds \$205,000; gifts for soldiers \$170,000; grants to Relief associations, \$200,000, Production and other campaigns \$50,000; and for Maple Leaf Clubs in London \$10,000. In addition to the above War-Tax the 1916 enactments of the Provincial Treasurer included an increase of taxation on race-tracks from \$500 per day of operation to \$1,250 per day, and a tax of one cent upon each paid admission to amusement halls, dance halls, moving-picture theatres, theatres, base-ball parks, circuses and all places of amusement where the price of admission was not more than 10 cents; 2 cents when ticket was over 10 and not more than 50 cents; 5 cents when it was 50 cents and not more than \$1.00; 10 cents when admission was more than \$1.00. As to the latter tax it could be increased by Order-in-Council up to 25 cents and Mr. McGarry estimated a revenue of \$350,000 for the first year; by 1918 it was actually bringing in \$530,000. It did not apply to religious, patriotic and similar entertainments. The buoyancy of revenues in these later years of the War made more drastic taxation unnecessary, and, it may be added, the Ontario Government led the way in Canada and the United States in the introduction of this Amusements Tax.

The plan was afterwards followed by every Province in the Dominion, except Saskatchewan, and was even copied by the Federal Government at Washington. In many directions associated with the War this Minister and his Department were helpful. Mr. McGarry arranged early in the war-period to meet the demand from Ontario boys at the Front for sporting paraphernalia and, on behalf of the Government, secured complete baseball outfits containing catchers, mitts, masks, bats, body protectors, fielders' gloves and official league baseballs, which were forwarded to England with the least possible delay. Footballs in quantities were

also forwarded and as far as possible an outfit was sent to each Unit from Ontario, whether in England or in France, at a total cost to the Department of \$26,918 in five years.

The Treasurer was put in charge of Ontario Motion Pictures and at once established a Provincial Motion Picture Bureau and a Government Film Exchange. Agricultural subjects were given special attention and 150 Film machines were purchased at \$125 each. These were used by the Agricultural representatives at fall fairs, farmers' meetings and in schools and halls for presentation to the public. Films were prepared covering subjects connected with the Provincial Highways, Northern Ontario and its resources, Soldiers and Sailors Settlement, the possibilities of the Clay Belt in the North, Pulp industry, with also, object-lessons in matters of health and hygiene. Over 150 subjects were given wide publicity, and production was greatly increased by this policy. In 1919 Mr. McGarry won popularity by a public protest and proposed legislation against the United States Film organizations which were covering Ontario and the Dominion with Americanized ideas of the War.

During the recruiting period the Treasurer was able to carry out the Government's policy of help with substantial grants and when it was decided in the autumn of 1917 to send Christmas boxes to Ontario soldiers at the Front Mr. McGarry was given charge of the matter. He ordered 70,000 boxes for France, each containing a pair of trench mitts, a package of chewing gum, two packages of tobacco, two packages of cigarettes and four packages of life-savers. Included was a card of greeting from the Prime Minister and his Cabinet on behalf of the people of the Province. For the Ontario troops in England 60,000 other boxes were forwarded—the total cost, with transportation, being \$170,000. The 1918 shipments of 150,000 packages cost a similar figure. So with Soldiers' Comforts for which \$20,000 was provided in the four years of war—the grants being made to various regiments and batteries for the purchase of such articles, and including heating appliances, furniture and desks, blankets, flooring for tents, rubber sheets, extra telephones, forges, burnishings, oil, accessories for cleaning harness and kit, rubber boots and similar articles.

Through the Treasurer a grant of \$5,000 was made to the Women's Patriotic League for similar purposes. In the matter of practical aid to the farmers for increased production Mr. McGarry,

as Treasurer of the Province, was authorized to make an agreement with the Canadian Bankers' Association whereby the Government agreed to guarantee all loans for seed purposes made by the Banks throughout the Province. The loans were confined to applicants who owned their own lands or were otherwise in such a financial position that they would, ordinarily, be entitled to credit. The total loans granted were \$163,148 in 1917 with \$98,000 repaid within a year; under a renewed arrangement in 1918 the loans totalled \$154,748, and were rapidly repaid.

To the Treasurer the matter of Succession duties in this period was a vital one in its effect upon revenues. In 1914 the revenue from this source amounted to \$1,287,633; in 1918 it reached the immense total of \$3,228,226. In the year 1915 large estates involving millions had been made subject to investigation and re-valuation and by this action the Province secured additional Succession duties to the amount of \$592,000. Mr. McGarry also introduced legislation (which was passed unanimously) enabling the Government to remit this duty on the estates of soldiers who died on the field of battle or from wounds received there. In 1917 over \$112,000 were thus remitted. It may be added that the total revenue from this source in 1914-18 was \$12,992,544.

Meanwhile moneys borrowed by the Treasurer, at New York or from the Finance Minister at Ottawa, or by Loan from the people of the Province for domestic purposes, had been obtained at most creditable rates. Speaking on Feb. 12, 1918, Mr. McGarry declared that a \$2,000,000 loan at 5 per cent., without commissions, and a \$1,000,000 loan at 4.92, had been recently placed at a more favourable rate than any other Province or country had secured for similar loans during that period of the War. As the British market for money was closed to Ontario in 1914, when the War began, so the United States market was shut off when that country joined in the struggle. On the first occasion the Treasurer had gone to New York and to the Ontario public for accommodation; on the second he went to Ottawa and obtained a special arrangement with the Minister of Finance for the period of the War. As to these Ontario bonds, of which \$22,000,000 were issued in 1914-17, the Treasurer stated on Apr. 3rd of the latter year that: "In almost every State of the Union, as well as in Cuba and Mexico, and even as far away as Hawaii, men and women have been buying the bonds of the Province of Ontario."

**War-Work of
the Hon. F. G.
Macdiarmid,
Minister of
Public Works
and Highways**

Meanwhile, the Department of Public Works and Highways, under Hon. F. G. Macdiarmid as Minister, had an important part to play though some of it was of that negative character which, at first, involved the restriction or suppression of all but the most urgent public works so as to permit of labour and materials being devoted to active war interests. The expenditure on roads and bridges was in 1914-15 reduced to a minimum, old timber structures were repaired and their life prolonged to save steel for munitions and money for other essentials. No new public buildings were undertaken and work on those underway was curtailed—subject to certain construction deliberately carried on with a view to easing the Labour situation. Existing buildings were requisitioned for public purposes and projected building programmes postponed until the return of the men from the Front.

A well-known exception amongst public undertakings was the Toronto and Hamilton Highway—initiated to give employment to men at a time when all activities were paralyzed by the first shock of the War. For many months work was thus provided for a large force of men and some suffering averted. Conditions eventually changed, men found employment in war activities of varied kinds, and the project commenced to avert unemployment was compelled to pay high wages to obtain men to finish the undertaking. As finally completed the road was paved with concrete, was 36 miles in length and proved a great benefit to the two chief cities concerned, to the touring public, and to the intermediate country, in both facilitation of traffic and relief of a congested railway situation.

Mr. Macdiarmid in 1917 carried through the Legislature a Provincial Highway Act providing that the Province might assume and construct a system of Highways under the management of the Highway Department. The leading feature of the proposed work was the development of a main roadway from Windsor to the Quebec boundary, with branches to Ottawa and the Niagara frontier. This comprised about 600 miles of road, on which there was much grading and earthwork to be done, many culverts and bridges to be built, and substantial surfacing to be laid. Surveys were carried on, and a considerable amount of work initiated in such a way that operations could, after the War, be extended as might be expedient. The Highway Improvement Act, which had passed in 1901 and been enlarged in 1907, already provided that Counties could take over, construct, and maintain, a system of leading market roads. In

1914 there were 20 Counties operating under this system and receiving a Provincial subsidy of one-third of their expenditure on construction. To meet conditions which would follow the War it was clearly desirable to have as many Counties as possible well organized so that they might give the greatest amount of employment, and the Provincial subsidy was, therefore, increased from one-third to 40 per cent. for construction, and an additional grant of 20 per cent. for maintenance was provided. A further classification of County roads was made, to include such important through routes within the Province as might become primary branches of the Provincial Highway.

Following this generous legislation, a special effort was made, and 36 Counties (out of a total of 37 in the Province) were induced to establish County Road systems and thus be in a position to play an important part during after-war reconstruction. The length of the roads under County management, as thus designated for substantial improvement, amounted to 9,200 miles and the Provincial Highway ran over 600 miles—a total of about 10,000 miles or the equivalent of three transcontinental railways. As Mr. W. A. McLean, the enthusiastic Deputy Minister of Highways, pointed out, this system of County and Provincial Highways, in Southern Ontario alone, could readily give employment to 15,000 men in case of emergency; at the same time it was estimated that good roads increased the value of adjacent farm property from \$5.00 to \$20.00 an acre. The importance of the Government's policy and this Department's action along the lines of Highway improvement and road construction was generally recognized and the Minister had the endorsement of farmers and automobile organizations, alike, in a policy which improved facilities and lessened cost for the transportation of agricultural products, livestock and garden-truck to market, while bettering the conditions under which motor-cars and tourists could traverse a great Province about which too much could not be seen and known. It was said that much modern and profitable business of an international and inter-Provincial character had been lost in previous years because of the road conditions between Toronto and Montreal which the Ontario Government was thus trying to ameliorate—one estimate putting the loss at \$50,000,000 annually.

The Game and Fisheries Department, also under the jurisdiction of this Minister, with D. McDonald as Deputy Minister, devoted much attention to co-operation with the Dominion and other Provin-

cial Governments in their appeals to conserve beef, bacon and similar foods for export and in furnishing the people with an ample supply of fish. In this latter connection Ontario was blessed with an almost boundless supply of the finest fresh-water fish in the world though its population, as a whole, were not fish-eaters, and this splendid food, therefore, not fully utilized. Beef at times during the War-period reached an almost prohibitive price with fish not very far behind—owing largely, in the latter case, to the great demand in American cities. The Department took action in a progressive and practical form by securing a supply of fish from Lake Nipigon and Lake Nipissing and by placing conditions on every commercial fishing license granted which enabled the Government to secure 20 per cent. of the fishermen's entire catch—if required for the consumption of the people of the Province. This supply was obtained and distributed on a co-operative plan with the Municipalities and a uniform price of 15 cents per pound, for the better grades of fish throughout the Province, was made possible. The price included all charges for production so that the Sales Branch of the Department was self-sustaining and accomplished the end desired of conserving certain food for export while at the same time assuring the people a cheap and good article of food in its place. The only capital expenditure involved was in establishing terminals at Port Macdiarmid on Lake Nipigon where the sum of \$23,500 was spent for suitable wharf sheds, etc. During the first five months of operating this scheme, in 1918, the Department sold nearly 2,000,000 pounds of fish through 190 municipalities.

Meanwhile, Lake Nipigon had produced in recent years a large tonnage of fish and the Department decided that an efficient plan of re-stocking should be utilized at once to prevent the depleting of these waters. It erected a modern Hatchery at Port Arthur where salmon-trout, whitefish and speckled trout could be reared. Construction on this building commenced on Aug. 14, 1918, and was rapidly completed. The output of this Hatchery was intended mainly for Lake Nipigon which had proven a valuable source of supply; its capacity was 75,000,000 whitefish-eggs and 15,000,000 trout-eggs and it constituted one of the most modern fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion. The Department co-operated heartily with a special Committee appointed by the Dominion Food Controller to facilitate the popular consumption of all kinds of fish at reasonable prices. As a war measure the Department also procured

32,704 pounds of venison from Rondeau Park and this was sold to the public at 10 cents per pound; later, in 1918, two deer were allowed to be taken on each hunting license instead of one as formerly. Residents of the Province were granted special domestic fishing licenses and these were placed with a number of the Overseers who were authorized to grant them to all worthy applicants. The open season for the hunting of moose, reindeer and caribou north of the Canadian Pacific Railway was extended from one to two months, and in the years 1915-16-17 the hunting season for this game was extended or re-opened for settlers after the season had been closed. The period for the possession of game legally taken was extended from Jan. 16 to Mar. 31.

The Labour question in varied forms had been before the Government since the beginning of the War. Late in 1914 and early in 1915 the situation was quite acute owing to the financial disturbances of the period. There was for a time much unemployment—a situation which temporary Government work, recruiting, and reviving industries ameliorated within a few months. On Jan. 20, 1915, a Deputation from the City Council, the Toronto Board of Trade and the Labour Council, with Toronto's representatives in the Legislature, waited upon the Premier and his Cabinet and urged immediate action. Ald. F. S. Spence submitted these suggestions: That the Government might undertake and carry on the clearing of Crown Lands to be subsequently occupied by settlers; that it should consult with the T. and N. O. Commission in order to encourage the establishment of new Northern mills and creation of local markets for pulpwood and timber; that it should begin constructing the Hydro-Radial system and initiate Good Roads construction. Arthur Hewitt stated that there were 7,360 vacant premises in Toronto and that 2,000 was the usual number. Mr.

**Labour Problems
of the War;
Provincial Policy
and Public
Patriotism**

Premier Hearst replied that these suggestions had been considered and that some were in partial operation: "The Government is already doing much work which it would not otherwise have thought of undertaking except to help the unemployed." Nothing

could be done in the North at present because of closing industries there with, also, local unemployment and heavy municipal burdens; the construction of new roads, however, was underway and the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Co. was building up a great industry; the Hydro matter lay largely with the municipalities. Later, under Sir Adam Beck's energetic administration, a

large Hydro-power expansion was developed. Another Deputation, direct from the unemployed, asked the Government to grant \$1,000,000 to the City for their relief with camps in the North country to clear land and build roads as an alternative suggestion. Mr. Hearst stated that this was quite impossible.

Meantime the Ontario Unemployment Commission, appointed by the Government late in 1914 and composed of Sir John Willison (Chairman), W. P. Gundy (Treasurer), Archbishop McNeil, Archdeacon H. J. Cody, Rev. Dr. Daniel Strachan, W. K. McNaught, c.m.g., Joseph Gibbons, G. Frank Beer, Prof. A. T. DeLury, W. L. Best of Ottawa and G. E. Jackson (Secretary), had held its first meeting on Jan. 7th following. The Chairman announced that the Commission had been appointed to examine into the permanent causes of recurring unemployment in Ontario, and to recommend measures to mitigate or abolish the evil. A little later Miss Marjory MacMurchy was appointed a Joint Secretary in order, also, to represent Women's interests on the Enquiry.

Investigation during the next few months was carried on as to the extent of unemployment and the character of the unemployed; the work of Public Employment offices and Private Employment agencies in the Province; the methods adopted by Municipal authorities in dealing with the question; the unemployment in Women's occupations and the nature of the general situation. Out of 651 factories making returns to the Commission it was found that the average number of men, etc., employed in January-June, 1913, was 80,020 and in 1914 70,872; in July-December, 1913, the average was 76,134 and in 1914 60,524. The process had, therefore, been underway before the War. An interim Report was issued in July and, later on, a complete and amplified analysis of evidence and conditions—a valuable study of the subject. The conclusions come to by the Commission were as follows:

1. That a Provincial Department of Labour be created, either as a separate one or in connection with an existing Department of the Government.
2. That a Provincial system of Employment offices be established with separate departments for men, women and juvenile workers.
3. That this system of Employment Offices be placed under a Provincial Commission, composed of not more than eight members of whom two shall be women.
4. That the Provincial Labour Commission shall have absolute power in determining the test through which those to be appointed to positions in connection with Employment Bureaux must pass.
5. That the control and inspection of private employment agencies be given to the Commission and the system of Employment Bureaux be managed

through a Director with practical knowledge and understanding of the problems connected with the employment.

6. That with each local Employment Bureau shall be associated a small Advisory Committee appointed by the Provincial Labour Commission and the former, in all cases of strikes or lockouts, shall remain neutral.

7. That all primary schools be requested to provide for domestic, manual or agricultural instruction, and that the age for leaving school be raised to 15 years.

8. That financial assistance be given by the Government of Ontario to those voluntary associations of workingmen which undertake to provide unemployment benefits for their members and that the assistance to such associations equal 20 per cent. of the sums distributed by them in unemployment benefits.

9. That work for women be looked after by a special Assistant who shall be associated with the Secretariat—while women should be included on local Advisory Committees; and that free postal privileges be granted the unemployed by the Dominion Government.

When the War commenced there had been an Ontario Bureau of Labour attached to the Public Works Department and reporting to Mr. Macdiarmid as Minister, with 546 labour unions of 49,398 members within its jurisdiction; during 1915 the Fair Wage clause in the Act was, also, placed under this Department. But the Government felt, with the above Commission, that a more organized system, having wider powers of control and action, was needed by the growing problems of war and peace alike. At the 1916 Session of the Legislature, therefore, Mr. Macdiarmid carried an Act to provide for the establishment of a Trades and Labour Branch with the following duties: (1) To collect statistical and other information respecting trades and industries; (2) to ascertain opportunities for employment; (3) to investigate conditions relating to health, comfort and well-being of the industrial classes; (4) to ascertain and report on wages and on the opportunities for new industries; (5) to inquire into, consider, and report on foreign labour legislation; (6) to consider and report upon any proposed legislation affecting the industrial classes.

No statutory authority existed in respect to the information desired under the Act but it was found that under current War conditions, when regulations as to night-shifts, length of shifts, etc., had to be made, it was essential that all the facts bearing on such problems should be at the disposal of the Government, and an amendment was, accordingly, approved in 1917. At the same time an Act respecting private, voluntary and municipal Employment Bureaux was passed which (1) gave power to obtain accurate and complete statistics regarding local unemployment and made

reports from all such bureaux compulsory; (2) eliminated abuses commonly practiced in private employment agencies by requiring that every such agency should be bonded and licensed and that fees charged to persons seeking employment thereat be regulated and the business in general be subject to Government Inspection.

The result of this legislation was the bringing together of all Labour organization and administration under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Public Works and Highways, with W. A. Riddell, PH.D., as Superintendent of the new Branch. Work developed at once along varied lines. Branch employment bureaux intended to supply workers for war industries, to procure help for farmers, and to place returned soldiers in positions, were organized by September, 1917, in 53 cities and towns and between Nov. 1st of that year and Sept. 30, 1918, 15,974 permanent positions were filled by men and 11,860 casual positions by women, with 1,242 other appointments filled through District representatives in the Counties. To bring out such a result the Province had been thoroughly organized in six Districts—Ottawa, Hamilton, Toronto, London, Fort William and Sudbury—with branches in all the smaller centres and a Farm Labour bureau in every branch office of the Department of Agriculture. These Employment Bureaux were at the service of every man, woman, boy or girl in the Province of Ontario without charge and they proved most efficient.

Back of the Trades and Labour Branch during this and other War-work of these years were Ministers and Departments such as those of Education and Agriculture; over all this work and such co-operating bodies as the Resources Committee was the continuous and co-ordinating guidance of the Prime Minister; with the Government on most occasions was the Opposition. Under such conditions the Labour Branch was able to help greatly in (1) organizing the boys of the Province into a Farm Service Corps through which, eventually, 20,000 boys were placed on individual farms and in sugar-beet and flax-pulling camps, while the movement was extended throughout the Dominion and even adopted in the United States as the Boys' Working Reserve; (2) carrying out a Harvest Help campaign amongst men through personal appeal, made under the Registration Card system and under which 6,000 were placed in the fields; (3) organizing women in 3,000 National Service camps for various kinds of essential farm work; (4) recruiting large numbers of women for munition and other war-work, together with special investigation into the hours of labour and degrees of fatigue

and efficiency of women at such work with due regulation of their employment; (5) payment of railway transportation for all *bona fide* farm labour with return fares during August and September; (6) a campaign of education amongst farmers to induce them to apply for such city and women labour as could be made available. The succeeding work of women and girls on fruit and vegetable farms was most efficient and successful; the placing of 17,000 men and women, during the 1917 season, alone, in agricultural work, most serviceable to the War-cause, to the National production, and to the personal profit of the farmer.

As an illustrative detail it may be said that early in the spring of 1917 the problem of employment for University women was put before the Trades and Labour Branch with the result that it arranged to send out about 1,250 college girls, high school girls, teachers, business and leisured girls, on the farms of Ontario, for periods varying from five weeks to two months, to do fruit picking and other work connected with the fruit-industry and truck-farming. During the season there were twelve Y.M.C.A. camps formed, which included the great majority of the girls. A working uniform was adopted, the efficiency of the girls was reported as reaching high standards and floods of requests were received for more such help with wages, also, rapidly rising.

These girls did almost all the work on a fruit farm, pruning, tying up grape-vines and cutting out raspberry canes, dusting and spraying. They picked and packed. They shipped the fruit, kept the accounts, drove to market and sold fruit both in the city and at the wayside markets. In truck gardening they hoed and weeded, they bunched carrots and onions, they cut asparagus, dug potatoes, picked peas, beans and cucumbers. There were girls who picked and packed tomatoes for weeks—work that it was hard to get even a man to do. Some spent weeks driving a cultivator. Others drove discs, harrows and rollers while a few pitched hay. The 1918 campaign of the Labour Branch and the Departments aimed at securing 15,000 boys and 6,000 women and girls for the work of the summer, with several thousand men for harvesting operations.

Another matter affected by the War was that of the internal methods and industrial systems of factories, shops and offices. The Trades and Labour Branch, besides 12,000 inspections in a year, considered it necessary at this time to make a study of (1) the effect of night-work and long hours of labour upon the health and efficiency of women; (2) industrial hazards in explosive and aero-

plane plants; (3) accidents to pattern makers from square-head planers, etc. Boiler inspection and hoisting and stationary engineers were also under its control with duties largely increased by war conditions.

Meantime, the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board had been in operation for some years amid the changes and economic turmoil of the War. It was claimed that much had been done to lessen the sufferings and overcome the ordinary, as well as War-time, frictions of industrial operation. Employees found prompt and equitable compensation for their injuries and many employers, outside of the scope of the Act, asked for their inclusion. The 1915 assessment more than covered financial requirements and some of the figures in the annual Report were as follows: Assessments collected from employers, \$1,539,492; Distributed to employees and dependants, \$1,186,221; Surplus for 1915, \$395,026; Accidents reported, 17,033; Cases to receive compensation, 9,829. The Board claimed that the Act had worked smoothly and satisfactorily and that the benefits of the new system to both workmen and employers were clear. Similar conditions and statistics prevailed in succeeding years. The Act itself established a state-administered fund, which guaranteed to each individual worker—and his or her dependants—without cost, without delay, without legal complication—the following rights:

1. Compensation for injuries or industrial diseases.
2. Compensation for permanent total disability. The payments in Ontario were said to be as high as in any State of the American Union.
3. Medical, hospital and nursing attendance, the prompt application of which frequently prevented further and perhaps more serious disablement.

4. Funeral expenses in the case of fatal accidents, and
5. Annuity to the widow and to each child which provided for its care and education until self-sustaining; and an extended annuity to invalid or otherwise afflicted children who might be unable to support themselves.

Thus a worker in any factory or plant who had the misfortune to be injured was not faced with the array of legal defences which used to include Contributory negligence, Common employment and Assumption of risk. From the time when the Act went into operation on Jan. 1st, 1915, to the end of 1918—four years—the Workmen's Compensation Board dealt with 93,615 accidents and \$9,701,870, were paid out in compensation.

**War-Work
and Legislation
of the
Hon. I. B. Lucas,
Attorney-General**

This Department to which Mr. Lucas passed from the position of Provincial Treasurer on Dec. 22, 1914, was not one of spectacular work; its functions were largely administrative and advisory. Its Minister was concerned in the policy and directed the legal side of the Government's legislation; he had something to do with the action of all Departments as well as the relation of the Province to other Provinces and the Dominion. Mr. Lucas, also, was a popular speaker and he did his full share not only in carrying out the Government's War-policy but in keeping the great principles of action before the people. From the first he was optimistic as to the final outcome. If, as he put it in many speeches the field officers, planning through long hours of the night for the coming day, worried, anxious perplexed or the soldier keeping his lonely watch in the trenches were absolutely certain of the result; if their friends at home kept up their courage, their will, their determination to do their part; the Government and the people generally must not even think of discouragement, but must resolve, whatever the cost, whatever the burden, whatever the sacrifice, to do their part to see this thing through to a final, complete decisive and victorious ending. His praise of the Royal Navy and its great work was insistent; his appreciation of its labours accurate in scope and data.

In an address at the opening of the 1915 Toronto campaign for British Red Cross Funds (Oct. 18) he dealt with individual duty in this crisis: "It may be that it is to offer himself as a recruit and go to the Front; it may be that it is to stay at home and work and pay; it may be that it is to do voluntary work in some other direction; it may be to answer some other appeal; it certainly is the duty of every one to do something as an individual." He contended upon this and other occasions that War-time was not a time to criticize but to help, that national preparation for defence in days of peace was a safeguard against war, that this great conflict had been forced upon England whose honour, reputation, self-respect and future power depended upon her acceptance of the issue, that Canada's share in British traditions and the Empire's life made its participation inevitable, that enlistment was a high and sacred duty, that individual contributions to war funds should be cheerful, ready, and up to the limit of possibility. Speaking at the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, on Nov. 9, 1916, Mr. Lucas urged courage and good cheer, asked the men of Ontario to either fight



THE ONTARIO REFORMATORY, GUELPH
Utilized under Provincial Secretary's Sanction by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for purposes of a
Military Hospital

or pay, and deprecated criticism; "It does not require either knowledge or understanding to play the part of discouragement and pessimism in war-time."

The Attorney-General of Ontario has always been the chief law officer of the Crown and in that capacity Mr. Lucas advised the Government upon all matters associated with the preparation of legislation and interpretation of Statutes, as well as in the many special legal points arising in the government of a large Province. These matters required legal skill and knowledge and in addition the Attorney General was charged with a number of other concerns which were either made incidental to his position by the Statute Law, or were assigned to him by Order-in-Council—such as the administration of criminal and civil justice throughout the Province, the appointment and supervision of the officers of Courts all over Ontario, the administration of the office of Inspector of Legal Offices and of Inspector of Division Courts.

In the latter connection there were 47 County Courts in Ontario and about 340 Division Courts, in addition to local offices in every county and district. The Attorney-General also had charge of the selection of Crown Counsel to conduct prosecutions at Assizes, the consideration of their reports and the nature of the special preparation needed in important or difficult criminal cases; the auditing of criminal justice accounts totalling \$613,000 a year; the supervision of the Workmen's Compensation Board under legislation prepared originally by Mr. Lucas; the supervision of the Provincial Police Force, the Fire Marshal's Office, the Registrar of Loan Corporations' Office, the Provincial Insurance department, and the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. He was, also, a member of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission with large questions of legal and public policy involved in the handling of legislative enactments and changes which became necessary from time to time.

One of the principal burdens of the Office of the Attorney General was, and is, that of the preparation or revision of legislation initiated by the Government. Private Bills or special legislation introduced into the House on behalf of various municipalities, companies and individuals, had to be carefully scrutinized in order that no dangerous precedents were created and the rights of the public and of individuals properly safeguarded. Mr. Lucas was for ten years Chairman of Private Bills Committee and therefore had special experience in this respect. In the Session of 1918 he prepared and guided through their various stages in the House 12

Bills in his own name, including amendments to the Ontario Railway Act, the consolidation and revision of the Telephone Act, an Act for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases; carried important amendments to the Jurors' Act, the Power Commission Act, the Administration of Justice Expenses Act, the Land Titles Act; passed an Act to Establish a Civil Service Commissioner, an Act for the Better Regulation of the Public Service, and the usual omnibus Act known as the Statute Law Amendment Act comprising 60 or 70 sections which dealt with matters gathered together for convenience sake; he presented the Ontario Election Act, 1918, which extended the franchise to soldiers and women and provided for the preparation of voters' lists to be used at elections.

In 1915 it had become necessary to consider the question of enacting Moratorium legislation. After a careful review of the situation with a view to creating as little disturbance in existing rights and remedies as possible and to, at the same time, afford some measure of protection to those who were unable to meet their obligations under mortgages and agreements for purchase of land through conditions arising out of the War, Mr. Lucas carried through the House a Bill which followed to some extent the English Act with the general result that while it remained in force no proceedings could be begun or continued for the recovery of the principal due under a mortgage, or contract of purchase, until an application had been made to the Judge of the Supreme Court who, after a review of the circumstances, was authorized to make such order as he should deem just. Mortgages coming due were consequently renewed on fair terms, and reasonable extensions were granted for the payment of purchase-moneys with a minimum of hardship to either the lender or vendor.

During this Session the Attorney General introduced sixteen other measures. He also had charge of Bills authorizing and confirming grants by municipal corporations and other bodies for war purposes; in the 1916 Session he carried a measure complementary to Dominion legislation for the setting up of Juvenile Courts in which delinquent children could be specially dealt with. He also presented important legislation for the control and economical use of water-powers in the Province—the enormous importance of the subject being accentuated by the War and the scarcity of fuel, together with an increased demand for power in the manufacture of munitions and for other war purposes. The Act was amended in 1917 so as to provide for the appointment of a

Commission of Judges to investigate and report upon alleged violation of franchises by the owners and lessees of water-powers. Other phases of this question were dealt with in several important Acts and not a little of the success of the Power Commission was due to the Attorney General, acting for the Government, in these points of legislation.

Other Bills of this period (1917-18) introduced by Mr. Lucas and passed into law were a measure providing for loans through municipal councils to farmers with the proceeds of the loan applied to buildings and improvements generally; the Ontario Franchise Act under which women were enfranchised for Provincial purposes and soldiers on active service were given votes; an Act replacing this one in 1918 by a simpler provision for making up the lists under which absolutely up-to-date lists were to be prepared in each electoral district in which there was a contested election; an Act for the better prevention of social diseases prepared as a result of the report of Mr. Justice Hodgins who had been investigating the subject at some length; a measure for the improvement of the Public Service by providing for the appointment of a Civil Service Commissioner without whose certificate as to the necessity for an appointment and the fitness of the applicant no appointment could be made to the Civil Service. In all this Mr. Lucas was carrying out the policy of the Government but, it may be added, during every Session hundreds of suggestions for legislation are carefully considered by the Attorney General and advised upon from a legal point of view. It is, perhaps, difficult for anyone not familiar with the subject to appreciate the labour which consideration of such a diversity of matters must involve and Mr. Lucas, during his term of office, bore a burden to which the War added its weight of additional requirement and emergent action.

The work of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission was an essential and important one at this period. Not originally a war-work in any sense it developed in 1914-18 into an important element in munition-making and the running of other war industries. Under the management of a Commission composed of Sir Adam Beck (Chairman), W. K. McNaught, c.m.g., and Hon. I. B. Lucas, k.c., Attorney-General, it dealt with six electric systems which included Niagara, Severn, Eugenia, Wasdell, Kaministiquia and St. Lawrence, together with Ottawa, while other large portions of the Province had come under its operation with an investment

for power-plants, equipment, land, buildings, etc., of \$37,176,900.

The liabilities of the Commission to the Provincial Treasurer (Oct. 31, 1917) were \$38,102,720, its consolidated operative earnings \$6,070,065, and expenses \$5,077,491, with a surplus—after deducting depreciation charge—of \$385,367. By 1918 the number of municipalities using Hydro-power totalled 200 and Sir Adam Beck was able to announce that the price of power would continue to be reduced, that the import of over 5,500,000 tons of soft coal had been made unnecessary by electricity, that nearly 500 munition plants in Ontario were using between 70,000 and 80,000 of Hydro horse-power, that 1,000,000 horse power would be, eventually, available at Niagara Falls and still another million for Ontario if the St. Lawrence were made a deep waterway; that electrification of all railways in the Western part of the Province would make it independent of bituminous coal.

During the ensuing Session the Government amended the Power Commission Act so as to largely increase the scope and work of that body. The receipt of these large powers and the continued exertions of the Commission and its energetic Chairman, Sir Adam Beck, were co-incident with the development of cheaper power for industries and war-work, beneficial heating conditions in days of great coal shortage, increased labour-saving facilities for households amid the war-time lack of domestic help, aid to the farmer in electrical machinery for agricultural work and increased production.

At the close of 1918, 225 municipalities were using Hydro-electric power, the Commission was distributing 210,000 horse-power, and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ million people were being served with many conveniences in heating and lighting. Incidentally it had become the largest public-ownership scheme of the kind in the world. During the most strenuous days of the War, when the factories of the Province, along with those of several Allied countries, were making every effort to keep the stream of munitions and supplies going to the armies of liberty, the Hydro-Electric, aided by the co-operation of the loyal householders of Ontario during periods of power shortage, was a great factor in keeping the wheels of industry turning. As to this point Sir Adam Beck made the following statement in Toronto on Nov. 28, 1918: "In July, 1914, a month before the War began, we delivered to the municipalities in the Niagara District 50,413 h.p. At that time the municipalities, through the Commission, had available, under contract with the Ontario Power Com-

pany 100,000 h.p., but half of the total supply at your command at any time was only in use when the War broke out. In July, 1915, we had 80,054 h.p. on our load; in July, 1916, under a new contract that had been under negotiation a year or two, we received from the Niagara Power Company 12,500 h.p., and we were delivering to the municipalities 113,671 h.p. In July, 1917, 144,397 h.p. out of a total of 150,000 h.p., was delivered; in July of this year 149,424 h.p. was being delivered out of the 150,000 h.p. we had made contracts for." Much of this increase was said to be for munition plants.

V. THE PROVINCE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE WAR

The War made many changes in the fabric of Ontario life and not the least important was its influence upon certain problems of a social and economic character. The question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors was one of these and it involved issues of moral, financial and political import with, also, the all-absorbing issue of thorough and effective devotion to the carrying on of the War. The Whitney Government, to whose traditions and policy that of Sir William Hearst fell heir, had led Ontario and all the Provinces of the Dominion in careful, straight-forward regulation of the traffic. The people of the Province were, as a whole, naturally temperate. On June 19, 1894, a Provincial Plebiscite had supported Prohibition by 192,497 against 110,757; in the Dominion Plebiscite of Sept. 29, 1898, the people had voted 278,487 in favour and 264,571 against; in another Provincial vote held at the municipal elections of 1902 they had given Prohibition a majority of 96,201.

Meanwhile Local Option had been largely in operation and the rural parts of the Province had almost entirely adopted Prohibition in this local application. These majorities and votes were not absolutely conclusive as to public opinion but they certainly showed the trend of the times and the approach of a condition when the difficult question of enforcing Prohibition against an opposing minority might be faced. Sir James Whitney had declared that he and his Government were prepared to take advanced ground when the right time had come. On Oct. 14, 1912, he stated that: "The public man who is unwilling to do all in his power to suppress the evils of the liquor traffic is unworthy of the support of any British community." Later on, in his speech at Massey Hall, Toronto, (June 23, 1914) destined to be his last public utterance, he added: "We have kept our faith and I promise now, as I have always promised, I promise now for the fourth or fifth time, that this question shall never be let out of our sight; that from time to time as opportunity arises we will be watchful and seize those opportunities and go further in the direction of minimizing the evils of the liquor traffic." As the months of war dragged on liquor-drinking fell more and more into popular discredit; the slow

but sure process of preceding years was intensified by war-time conditions; voluntary restriction followed throughout the Province as the need for eliminating every element of waste or luxury, and conserving every national resource and element of physical strength, became paramount.

The nations of the world had stripped, like so many athletes, for a vast and mortal struggle and it was the duty of statesmen in every Allied community to watch every loophole of weakness. The people of Ontario in their ardour for the cause of freedom became more and more imbued with the belief that liquor was detrimental to the putting forth of the country's full strength and many moderate thinkers and moderate drinkers accepted the view that during war-time any restriction of personal liberty, or even total abolition of the traffic, was desirable. The example of some European countries and many American States, the Labor difficulties of Great Britain, and the general growth of Temperance legislation, were unceasingly urged by Prohibitionist organizations and individuals. As to Local Option, out of 847 municipalities in Ontario 333 were under that form of Prohibition in the year 1915, 46 were under the Canada Temperance Act, 163 were without Licenses, while 305 were under the License law.

During the first year of the War further restrictive legislation was introduced by the Government in harmony with the growing but not fully matured feeling of the people. On Feb. 18, 1915, a measure was presented to the Legislature by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, and ultimately passed, which authorized the appointment of a Commission of five men to administer the Liquor law throughout the Province. The members were to receive adequate salaries and give their whole time to the work; the Commission itself was to have wide powers similar to those of the Boards of Justice in England. Power was given to regulate the hours of sale in different localities to suit local conditions; failure to obey the regulations of the Commission was to result in loss of license—if approved by the Government; liquor shops were to be closed at 7 p.m., and bars and shops on Labour Day; the minimum fine for illicit selling was increased from \$100 to \$300; the option of the authorities as to treatment of a second offence against the Act was removed and imprisonment for four months made imperative. On Apr. 17th, following, the new Provincial License Board was announced as follows: J. D. Flavelle, Lindsay, (Chairman); W. S. Dingman, Stratford; Frederick Dane, Commercial Agent for

Canada at Glasgow; John A. Ayearst, Provincial License Inspector, Toronto; George T. Smith, Haileybury.

From the first Mr. Flavelle and his Commission administered the Government's policy with strictness and, on June 30th (1915) the Hotel-keepers sent a Delegation to speak of uncertain tenure, decreased travelling custom, dwindling bar receipts, extensive alterations and improvements needed to retain their licenses. On Oct. 14th it was announced that the Board had passed an Order that every Hotel bar in the Province (numbering about 1,400) should be closed at 8 p.m., from Nov. 1st and during the continuance of the War. The Government endorsed this action and Mr. Premier Hearst stated that the step was taken in order to help in conserving public resources and aid in keeping temptation from the soldiers; the Liquor interests claimed that it meant bankruptcy and one estimate put their loss at \$9,000,000 a year. As to this policy the Prohibitionist Committee of 100, (organized on Oct. 15, 1915 to forward this policy) in a statement signed by its officers, declared on Mar. 8, 1916, that "the contact of our Committee with different parts of the Province enables us to speak with unqualified approval of the valuable work that has been done by the present License Commission. We believe that they have materially assisted in the important work of Temperance reform." Up to this time the Government had led in restrictions and tightness of regulation; it now

**The Government
Inaugurates Pro-
hibition of the
Liquor Traffic**

proceeded to lead along lines of public Prohibition of the traffic. On Feb. 29, 1916, the opening of the Legislature was the occasion for an announcement that a measure would be presented "for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor within the

Province and for the submission of the same to the electors." On Mar. 2nd the subject was discussed in the House when Sir William Hearst made an earnest plea for united action; described the License Board appointed in 1915 as having "paved the way for, and made possible, advanced Temperance legislation which would not otherwise have been possible"; declared that "there has never been any great dispute, either in the House or out of it, as to the evils arising from the excessive use of alcohol" and that "the only difference of opinion has been as to the best methods to be adopted for the purpose of limiting the evils as far as possible." As to the rest: "The Government has come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when Temperance legislation may be introduced without bringing greater evils than those we attempt to destroy. But

the matter must be taken out of the Party political arena." Mr. Rowell promptly pledged the Opposition support to any reasonable measure for the elimination of the Bar and public drinking.

This statement of Government policy aroused wide-spread interest and on Mar. 8th the hands of the Prime Minister were strengthened by a great Deputation of 10,000 people from all parts of the Province which waited upon the Government and presented a Petition indicating that public feeling was running in favour of the Government's proposals. The Petition was signed by 825,572 persons, of whom 348,166 were stated by Mr. E. P. Clement, K.C., the spokesman, to be British subjects over 21 years of age and 477,396 women and young men who were minors—but all residents in the Province. It was added in a statement signed by the officers of the Committee of 100 that the War had "served to greatly increase and intensify" the growth of Temperance sentiment. In his reply Mr. Premier Hearst described the petitions presented as a substantial, though not in themselves a decisive, evidence of popular opinion and added: "If the Government had not already decided on its policy on this question we would feel called upon to scrutinize these petitions and consider well the weight that should be attached to them. . . . Public opinion that is of value in a matter of this kind is public opinion that has studied the question and counted the cost." He pointed out that the "task of enforcing the proposed law is no light one under any circumstances, an impossible one without the assistance of public opinion and the co-operation of a large body of the people." The Government had announced its policy; it was taking action because it believed the policy to be right; if the legislation became effective "the Government will enforce the law to the utmost of its power."

As to the rest the Premier declared that the demand of duty was obvious: "We are going through a trying time in the history of the British Empire and in the history of civilization—a time that calls for service, sacrifice and self-denial on the part of all of us." There was, of course, opposition to the proposed policy; the interests involved alleged a loss to industries, hotels, real estate holdings, etc., of \$161,000,000; many urged limitation of the law to alcoholic beverages only. On Mar. 22nd the Government measure was introduced by the Hon. W. J. Hanna as the Ontario Temperance Act and he outlined briefly its more important provisions. He stated that the Government had finally decided not to have a Referendum until after the War when the soldiers should have returned and

settled down ; that the Bill, in the main, followed the Manitoba Act and that in it the Government was keeping pace with public opinion and meeting war-time conditions. The Act prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Province for beverage purposes and was to go into force on Sept. 15th ; it did not stop the manufacture or prevent the importation of liquor, or supersede the Scott Act, as those matters were of Dominion jurisdiction. The Act provided :

1. For the abolition of all licensed bar-rooms, clubs and liquor-shops, and thus did away with the treating system.
2. For the sale of liquor for medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes through licensed drug stores.
3. For Hospitals to keep liquor for use of patients, and the right of a sick person to keep liquor in his room.
4. For such persons as were properly registered in their particular professions as druggist, physician, etc., to obtain alcohol for strictly medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes.
5. For a householder to keep liquor in his own home for his private use, provided it was not purchased within the Province.
6. For prohibition of the keeping of any liquor in hotels, clubs, offices, places of business, boarding-houses, etc.
7. Against abuse of the privilege given to householders—a private dwelling-house ceasing to be such within the meaning of the Act if offences should be permitted.
8. For prohibition in selling or giving of liquor to minors and the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for infraction of the Act.
9. For the keeping in office of the Provincial Board of License Commissioners with jurisdiction throughout the Province and power to grant, refuse, and cancel vendors' licenses, to examine the documents on which sales have been made, to regulate the sale of native wine and the conditions under which export warehouses may operate, to provide for the licensing and controlling of hotels, and in other respects to make and enforce regulations under which the law is to be carried out.

The Premier spoke on the 2nd reading (Apr. 4) and his speech was eloquent, earnest and forcible—possibly the best he had ever delivered in the House. He dealt with alleged deleterious influences in liquor-drinking, quoted Dr. McCullough, Dr. McPhedran and Dr. Gilmour along medico-scientific lines and declared that while the Bill would not remove all the evils of intemperance : "It will largely reduce temptation to the young and rising generation, produce a more sober citizenship in the future, and be a blessing to thousands who are battling manfully against their appetites for strong drink, while tens of thousands more, who drink in moderation, will rejoice that temptation no longer remains to waste time,

money, energy and efficiency in drinking liquor at hotels or clubs." It was, he added, essentially a War measure: "The Bill would not now be before this House, at all events in its present state, but for the War. The War has not only changed, for the time being, the sentiments of the people on this question, but it has created obligations and emphasized the duty of economy and efficiency; as a War measure for the purpose of aiding economy, thrift and efficiency, it is justified—yes, demanded—and made possible by public opinion." A long argument followed, based upon war conditions, and Mr. Hearst stated that the law would come into force on Sept. 16th and the final Referendum, probably, take place on the 1st Monday in June, 1919. He accepted the estimate of 30 to 40 millions as the yearly cost of liquor to the Ontario consumer and emphasized the inefficiency of labour caused by drinking. As to personal liberty he instanced sanitary laws, vaccination and the quarantine as legal and proper infractions; why not alcohol prohibition?

Mr. Rowell, the Opposition leader, also described it as a War measure: "In view of the fact that it is a War measure, and that is the justification for its immediate introduction, we should seek to put it into force at the earliest moment. . . . At a time when we desire to conserve our resources and put them to the best use it is fitting and proper that we should curtail to the utmost of our power the business and traffic which produce such economic waste." As to the future: "If we have good enforcement of this law the Bar once abolished in this Province will never be restored. If we do not have good enforcement the people may become dissatisfied with the conditions as they did in the case of the Scott Act, and there may be a vote for repeal." The Act passed with little opposition or change. The slight changes in Committee were (1) provision for licensing, regulating and giving of municipal assistance to Standard Hotels with a view to protecting the travelling public; (2) the plan of special licenses to druggists was dropped; (3) provision was made for cancellation of leases by liquor-sellers in certain cases; (4) should the Act be eventually rejected by the Electors the existing Local Option laws were to be automatically revived. For the time being the question was settled and something like a revolution took place in the social life of the Province. The Government believed it a wise and necessary Act; a change in habit and custom and mode of life which was essential in the interests of war-thrift, war-economy and war-energy; a condition which might or

might not be permanent, or involve vital moral issues, but one which in its immediate application could not but do good.

Operation of the Ontario Temperance Act After the Act had been in force a little more than a year and a half, further prohibitory restrictions were made by the Dominion Government, through an Order-in-Council issued under the War Measures Act, whereby

importation (which the Province had been unable to prevent) was prohibited into any "dry" territory in the Dominion after April 1st, 1918. Manufacture of liquor, which both by Ontario and Dominion enactment was construed as any beverage containing more than 2½% proof spirit by volume, was also prohibited by the Dominion, with the sole exception of native wines, of which the sale was permitted by Provincial law up to Dec. 31, 1918. The 2½% proof-spirit standard for liquor led to an investigation of various so-called medicated or invalid wines, of which the sale had rapidly risen in Ontario; official prosecutions resulted and very frequently these products were found not to comply with the requirements of either the Ontario Temperance Act or the Dominion Patent Medicine Act. An amendment to the Ontario Act was passed in 1917 setting up the Provincial Board of Health as judge regarding complaints that medicines were not sufficiently medicated and this completed the machinery to repress or prevent the sale of disguised liquors. Abuses having arisen, also, from the perverted use of various extracts and essences, their sale was regulated and confined to normal purposes. This class of substitute, in consequence of the Provincial Government's attitude, practically disappeared from sale.

The Act was administered by the Central Board of License Commissioners and the Fines coming to the Province during the first years of operation more than paid all cost of the machinery of enforcement, while a still larger sum accrued to municipalities from their share of similar fines. Thus the Province was saved any direct expenditure for enforcement, whilst the former revenue lost from Liquor licenses was indirectly replaced by Amusement taxes which were not seriously felt by the public at large. It was strongly claimed as a result of all this legislation that the average of domestic comfort and thrift was greatly increased, that drunkenness had decreased, that industries had more regular and dependable staffs, that police and gaol costs were largely diminished, and that all who had duties connected with the public welfare, such as

judges, police, superintendents of public institutions, clergymen, etc., found most salutary effects from its enforcement and operation.

It may be added, in leaving this subject, that the original intention of the Government had been to submit the Ontario Temperance Act to the vote of the people before it became law. On investigation it was found, however, that it was impossible to secure, satisfactorily, the votes of the men Overseas, and it was generally felt that it would be unfair to have a vote on so important a question without the soldiers having a full opportunity to express their views upon it. For these reasons the Act was brought into force without a vote and the provision made that a Plebiscite would be taken when the soldiers returned. It was expected at that time that the War would be over and the soldiers back so as to permit of a vote being taken in June, 1919, but as the years passed it became clear that this would not be the case and that the taking of the vote would have to be postponed.

On Jan. 15, 1919, it was officially announced by the Government that as soon as practicable after the soldiers had all returned a vote would be taken and the whole electorate of the Province be given an opportunity to say by their ballots whether or not they wished the Ontario Temperance Act to be continued in force. The necessary amendments to the Act were to be made at the ensuing Session. The Government had, in fact, reached the conclusion that the methods provided for lawfully dispensing liquors for medicinal and other purposes, through licensed vendors, had not, during 1918, proved to be satisfactory. The prohibition of importation by Dominion Order-in-Council, the unprecedented demand for liquor for medicinal purposes arising out of the epidemic of Influenza throughout the Province, and the action of a few medical men during the crisis, had contributed to this conclusion. The Government expressed its determination to remedy, as far as possible, any abuses which might exist and to that end announced legislation at the coming Session which would abolish altogether the sale of liquor by private vendors and provide for the handling of this business direct by the Government. In this way it was hoped to overcome abuses in the giving of prescriptions; to prevent unnecessary inconvenience to those legitimately requiring liquor for medical purposes; to eliminate all private gain and insure a supply of pure liquor to those who were entitled under the law to purchase it.

Woman Suffrage; Policy and Action of the Government

The question of Woman Suffrage was a social and political issue of world-wide import in these war-years. Everywhere its achievement or extension became a matter of practical politics and Government action. So far as Canada was concerned there had been, prior to the War, little active demand amongst the masses of women for what were called political rights; there had been, however, an aggressive advocacy by a few leaders in a movement to attain these ends. In the more receptive atmosphere of the West, where changes are quickly brought about, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan had, by 1916, approved the principle of Woman Suffrage; in Ontario it still was a non-partisan issue without powerful support. The Government was not opposed to the policy; it simply recognized that a national privilege not desired by a majority of the section of the community concerned would not be valued nor adequately used if it were accorded. At the same time, as these years passed on, the splendid spirit shown by the women of the Province amidst the stress and strain of war called for recognition; the organizing skill which they displayed in such associations as the National Council of Women with its 150,000 members, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire with 25,000, and then 40,000 members, the Women's Institutes of Ontario with their 30,000 members and educative work amongst the farmers, the Women's Clubs for social, political, business, journalistic and suffrage objects, to say nothing of War action, demanded attention; the continuous, capable and efficient work done by thousands of branches or small organizations of women in every phase of war-work seemed to prove that, so far as ability to vote and knowledge of how to vote were concerned, women were fully entitled to the privilege.

The individual work of women during 1914-17 had been earnest, organized, thorough. It included attention to the needs of the men in the trenches by supplies of reading matter, clothing comforts, games, tobacco and smoking materials; Red Cross work with its large requirements of Hospital supplies, ambulances, motors, lorries and immense numbers of sheets, bedding, towels, socks, toilet articles, surgical garb, bandages, ligatures, splints, cotton, lint, hot-water bottles, books and musical instruments; the feeding of prisoners in Germany and Austria with supplies of bread baked at Berne and the sending of clothing, shoes, etc., for their needs; the methodical arrangement of work in Ontario centres, and local care of the

dependants of soldiers, with the systematizing of packing, sorting, classifying, recording and shipping of supplies; the collection of moneys which Sir Robert Borden stated at New York on Nov. 21, 1916, had totalled 50 millions for all Canada.

During the 1917 Session of the Legislature the Government announced its recognition of these changed conditions and crowned the War activities of a multitude of women with the Peace privileges of an elective franchise. There were at this time (1911 Census) about 800,000 males and 740,000 females over 20 years in Ontario, so that such legislation promised to double the electorate and prove a most important factor in the future adjustment of public affairs. The question was raised in the Address debate when an Opposition Resolution proposing the immediate enfranchisement of Women was ruled out as the matter was already on the Order paper in the form of Bills 68 and 69. On Feb. 15th following J. W. Johnson (Cons) moved the 2nd reading of these Bills while similar proposals by W. McDonald and J. C. Elliott for the Opposition were held over. All these members had been advocates of the policy for years and the Government had now decided to endorse Mr. Johnson's measures for both Legislative and Municipal enfranchisement. They passed in due course with hardly any opposition. On Feb. 27th Sir William Hearst, in describing the great changes that war had effected in this matter, said:

Having taken women into partnership with us in our tremendous task, upon the success of which the continuance of the British Empire and the freedom of the world depend, can we rightly and justly deny her a share in the government of the country, a right to have a say about the making of the laws she is so heroically helping to defend? Can we refuse her a full share in all the rights of the civilization that to-day is depending so much on her worth and work? I think not. We have asked her to take, and she has taken, a prominent part in all our patriotic campaigns, and displayed her executive ability, her judgment, her sound common sense and business ability. When the War is over and the victory won can we deny the women, who are doing so much to bring about that victory, a larger say in public affairs, and a right, by their vote as well as their influence, to determine what our policy shall be with reference to our returned soldiers and other like problems? I think not.

This legislation did not give women the right to sit in the Legislature—the Premier stating on Mar. 7th that it was not essential and that, as yet, there was no expressed desire for it on the part of those concerned. Much was hoped by many women from this important reform; much depended, however, upon the use made

of the privilege, upon what proportion of the women cared to utilize their franchise, upon the degree in which they could find time to study and discuss the great issues of war and peace and government and politics.

Government Policy as to the Housing Problem Another important social problem of these years was the Housing question. From being an economic issue and the concern chiefly of social students and reformers in Canada, it had become, under War conditions, a vital, pressing public and individual problem. The evils of great cities and their slums — the squalid homes or cabins of a Pittsburgh, a Chicago, a New York, or a London—were well understood and deprecated but, in Canada, the average man believed his country to be reasonably free of such conditions. The War, however, developed greatly crowded quarters in many Canadian centres, or their suburbs, and the question of housing facilities and decencies became more or less acute.

In Ontario munition works and shipbuilding yards were, particularly, within the zone of difficulty, though much was done by private organizations in trying to meet the evils indicated. On May 28, 1918, a Deputation of representatives from the Toronto Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association, the Great War Veterans' Association, Toronto Housing Association, and Organized Labour, waited on the Prime Minister and placed before him their views on this problem. It was pointed out by G. Frank Beer and other speakers that in Toronto there were a large number of houses inhabited by more than one family, that a number of houses were unfit for human habitation, that the wives of soldiers found difficulty in getting suitable homes, that there was an admitted scarcity of houses suitable for working people, and that the problem would become more acute as the soldiers returned in greater numbers. In his reply Sir William Hearst deprecated a proposed Provincial Conference on the subject unless there were concrete proposals to place before it and favoured the appointment of a Committee to investigate and report in a definite, technical and concrete way as to the situation and its possible remedies:

We all know the generalities already, we all know the need. We must get past that if we are to solve the problem. It is a question we want to look at fairly and squarely from the right angle. We want to find out where the responsibility rests, and then place the responsibility squarely on the shoulders it should rest upon. It is easy for one to say that the housing problem is a Provincial responsibility; it is easy to say, on the other hand, that it should be taken up by the Central Government as has been done in the United States



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THE HON. ISAAC BENSON LUCAS, K.C.
Attorney-General of Ontario

and in Great Britain. Our machinery of government in this Province is a little peculiar and different to the Government of Great Britain or the United States. For the Province to undertake the matter directly would be contrary to general policy. The housing difficulty is a municipal problem that varies in each municipality. So far as any necessary legislation is concerned, so far as creating any necessary machinery to deal with the matter is concerned, the responsibility is of course upon the Government, and will be gladly fulfilled. The question of capital is perhaps back of the whole matter. If your contractors could get the money they need on easy terms the want might be supplied to some degree. Contractors tell me that they cannot get the money to finance the building of the class of houses that is in demand. You thus get to the question of supplying the money in a public way, which would appear to be one of the things we have to think of.

The Prime Minister suggested a Sub-Committee of the Resources Committee to deal with and report upon the subject. It was duly appointed on June 7th with Sir John Willison as Chairman and the following members: G. Frank Beer, Rev. Peter Bryce, Ald. J. Gibbons, Capt. S. H. Marini, Thomas Roden, H. H. Williams, M. J. Haney, H. V. S. Jones, H. C. Schofield, J. H. McKnight and E. J. B. Duncan. To the Chairman on July 17th Sir William wrote at some length pointing out the various considerations involved and stating the Government's willingness to introduce in the Legislature at its next Session a measure which should authorize municipalities to enter into the Housing business under specified conditions. The Government was prepared to meet the financial difficulty which lay at the root of the situation—the lack of money for building purposes—by supplying an amount not exceeding \$2,000,000 to the municipalities for the construction of workmen's homes. The Loan was to be based upon each municipality adding 25% to the amount borrowed from the Government. Other details were as follows:

(1) The type of houses to be constructed with the proceeds of the aforesaid loan shall:

(a) Not exceed in cost for each house \$2,500.
(b) The houses to be offered to working men and women on easy terms of payment.

(c) Where the house and land are rented, the monthly rental shall not exceed \$25.

(d) The building scheme of each municipality, including the plotting of the buildings on the land, the plans of the houses, the form of construction, the location of the land to be developed, shall be approved by the Government of Ontario.

(2) The period of the loans above mentioned shall be for a term of twenty years, or for such less period as may be decided upon by the municipalities and the Government.

(3) The municipalities shall not charge against houses erected under proposed scheme more than 5 per cent. either in respect of the money received by way of loan from the Government or money contributed by the municipality.

Sir W. Hearst described the scheme as a temporary one to meet an emergency and not as relieving the Federal Government, municipalities, or citizens generally, of their responsibilities in the premises. Speaking to the Ontario Municipal Association on Aug. 29th he stated that the Government and its Committee were in consultation with architects and expert builders; that loans would be made as indicated above to municipalities and not to individuals; that the former would be responsible for amounts borrowed but would be given much latitude as to working out details. He hoped that farmers would borrow money through their municipalities to construct homes for agricultural labourers. Finally, he added: "We must see to it that when our gallant soldier lads return from overseas they come back to a better land than that which they left."

Pending promised legislation at the 1919 Session and following the announced loan of \$25,000,000 by the Dominion to the Provincial Governments for this purpose, Mr. J. A. Ellis of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board was put in charge of the Ontario Government's Housing scheme. It was announced on Dec. 12th that the Government, through the municipalities, would make a loan to any farmer or person who owned his own land and had erected a house thereon for his own occupation, up to the full value of the building. Under the plan proposed formerly the municipality itself had to advance part of the money. Houses were to be sold when completed and a municipality could come under operation of the proposed Act upon passage of a By-law by its Council; Municipalities and Companies incorporated under the proposed Act could acquire lands and construct houses for returned soldiers, workingmen or women, and others of small means; the maximum cost, with land and interest during construction, was not to exceed \$3,000; the building scheme of each municipality, including the laying out of the land, the plans of the houses, the form of construction, and the location of the land to be developed, were to be approved by the Director of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs, or such other body as might be designated for that purpose; the loans were to be for a period not exceeding 20 years at 5% interest and the monthly re-payment for that period to be about \$20 per month. Such were the more important policies of the Government along lines which, practically, constituted a reconstruction of society to meet War needs as the War proceeded.

VI. THE GOVERNMENT'S WAR-WORK IN ENGLAND

After the Hearst Government had done all that was possible in preliminary War gifts to the Imperial Government, in subsidies, gifts or contributions to various kinds of Provincial War-work and popular organizations at home, in recruiting aid and administrative co-operation with every helpful War movement, it turned attention to the vital and ever-pressing war-need of Hospital accommodation in England for wounded men from the Front. Nothing during the War in this or other countries made such an irresistible appeal to the human heart as the care and healing of the wounded. Men and women in every grade of society, in every part of the Empire, had united to help in this great and gentle work. Eminent surgeons and scientists, brave physicians, sympathetic nurses and a generous public which poured out money in millions, banded together, as the years passed on, in an organization of effort which was inspired by the common conviction that nothing could be too good, and no trouble or expense too great, to thus help the men who had risked so much and suffered so terribly for the common cause.

Before the War was many months old the immense dimensions of this problem of the wounded gave the gravest concern to the Imperial authorities; during the four years it involved the handling and treatment of over 2,000,000 men. The great majority of those who could be moved were brought to England from time to time and distributed by the Red Cross trains to hospitals which at first were often over-crowded and yet making heroic efforts to provide for the thousands of soldiers who were arriving in a continuous stream. Then came the entry of Canadian troops upon the scene and in May, 1915, when the Ontario Government decided to take action in support of the British authorities and for the well-being of the Canadian soldiers there were only two distinctively Canadian Hospitals in England—the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital, near Folkestone, which then had only accommodation for 65 patients, and the Duchess of Connaught Hospital at Cliveden, which accommodated only 100. Prominent Canadians who investigated the conditions then prevailing found that Canadian wounded soldiers, many of them seriously wounded, were scattered widely in hospitals all over England and even in Scotland. All were well looked after and in receipt of every kind of generous local hospital-

ity and sympathy but they lacked the companionship of their Canadian comrades.

**Establishment
of the Ontario
Military
Hospital at
Orpington**

At this juncture, early in 1915, the Ontario Government, which had been considering the subject for some time, took definite action. It had already sent the Agent-General of Ontario in London (the late Mr. Richard Reid) to France in order to observe conditions and give advice, and it had been in communication with Colonel G. Sterling Ryerson, then President of the Canadian Red Cross Association, who had for some time been at the Front on a tour of inspection. The recommendations which reached the Government from these sources coincided with the views of many Canadians abroad, including Sir Adam and Lady Beck who recently had been observing the situation in England and France. The decision, therefore, was reached that an up-to-date and thoroughly-equippd Hospital would be the most useful War-gift the people of Ontario could make at this particular time and the following telegram (May 28) was despatched to Sir Robert Borden at Ottawa: "The Government of Ontario offers to establish and maintain a hospital of 1,000 beds in England for Canadians, and also to furnish six motor ambulances for service at the Front."

The Dominion Premier replied as follows: "In pursuance of your telegram of to-day I have cabled to the War Office the patriotic and generous offer of the Government of Ontario." This action was deeply appreciated by the British authorities and on June 8th Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, cabled to the Governor-General: "The Army Council ask that their warmest thanks be conveyed to the Government of Ontario for their generous offer, which they most gratefully accept." Varied expressions of appreciation came from F. M. Lord Kitchener, Seeretary for War, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, 1st Lord of the Admiralty, and others. In Toronto it was decided that Hon. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education, should have charge of the matter and on June 29th he left for England to carry out the Government policy. After his arrival the Minister spent some time in studying the situation as to location, character, construction, etc., of the proposed Hospital, and eventually, in the middle of August, selected Orpington, in Kent—about 15 miles from London and close to Dover and Folkestone—as the site. Arrangements for construction and equipment were at once under way, and, during the rest of the year, he remained supervising operations and the growth of the institution. Dr. Pyne was

accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Clarkson W. James, who was given the military rank of Major and whose practical and really expert services in the construction of the Hospital were a great help to the Minister and afterwards were suitably acknowledged. It may be added here that Dr. Pyne, in view of his previous military service in the volunteer Militia and the nature of these duties at Orpington, was given the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

There were a good many difficulties to overcome in the matter and not the least was as to the kind of Hospital most needed—Field, Auxiliary, Base, Convalescent or Military. Eventually the last type was chosen, to consist of 1,040 beds with equipment in accordance with military regulations. The site had been selected from 25 War Office suggestions and ensured the maximum advantages; the Architect chosen was Charles F. Skipper of Cambridge, a man of wide experience, and the two contractors were selected by tender. Labour was a great difficulty and so with the transfer of supplies and the necessary output of factories, foundries, etc., which all were under control of the War Office with crowded orders. By the end of 1915, however, the whole work was nearing completion. The final cost of construction was \$475,000 and the equipment and furnishings cost \$187,028. These sums were paid by the Province and the Ontario Government further agreed to pay \$150,000 annually during the War towards the cost of maintenance. The institution was formally opened by Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, on Feb. 29, 1916.

The succeeding record of the Ontario Military Hospital was one of the greatest usefulness and it proved an inestimable boon to the thousands of wounded who were cared for within its walls. Situated in a country of beautiful scenery, equipped with the finest appliances and modern conveniences which could be procured, and possessing a most devoted and able staff of doctors and nurses—all of them from Ontario—the Hospital always made a favourable impression upon visitors and left the most delightful and grateful memories upon its passing patients. It may be added that the institution was open to all British soldiers—Canadian, Australian, English, etc., and, while Canadians had the first call upon its resources and the companionship of others from home centres in Canada, they had, also, the valued privilege, during convalescence, of mixing with their fellows from all parts of the Empire. In a special supplement of *The Hospital* of London, dated Jan. 19, 1918, there appeared a spontaneous testimony from an Australian soldier—

patient which is of permanent interest: "It was my good fortune, when wounded in the third Battle of Ypres (the Menin Road affair), to be sent to the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington, Kent. It is only fair to other military hospitals to say that this one has the inestimable advantage over many of them in being built to order and, in this case, utilitarianism has been raised to a fine art. The lighting and heating are furnished by three high-speed compound engines and some idea of the extent of the installation will be gathered from the statement that it comprises 19 miles of steam-piping and heating apparatus. Over 100 tons of coal are used in one week in providing 40,000 gallons of steam daily—which is necessary for the heating of all the buildings, the water for bathing, for the numerous cookers, and the disinfecting chamber. The light green walls and white ceilings of the Hospital wards give a pleasing, if subdued, tone and the inverted bowl-shades of the numerous electric lamps dispense a light from which all glare has been removed."

The writer went on to describe the large window space of the wards, the generous supplies of well-cooked and strengthening foods, the courtesy, efficiency and untiring work of the Staff, the recreation conveniences for convalescent soldiers. He was not alone in his praise. Patients returning to Canada or the Front, visitors, whether official or private, friends of the soldiers and letters from soldiers, all joined in similar tributes. Sir Robert Borden visited Orpington on the 6th April, 1917, and on the following day cabled to Sir William Hearst as follows: "I visited the great Ontario Hospital at Orpington yesterday and found it bright. Dormitories well arranged and splendidly equipped. Wounded from many parts of Empire are receiving there every possible care, attention and comfort. Ontario has rendered a most valuable and timely service in providing this Hospital." Writing to the Ontario Premier on May 10, 1918, General Sir John Gibson added:

I visited the Ontario Hospital at Orpington and must say that I was immensely pleased with the Institution. It would be difficult to have afforded the valuable help which it is giving in a more effective way. It is up-to-date in every respect, and when the War is over it is said that it will, or should, be taken over as a permanent Tuberculosis Sanitorium. But even if this is not done, the realization of material used in its structure will probably pay the greater part of the cost of its erection.

Speaking at Massey Hall, Toronto, on Oct. 1st, 1918, Bishop M. F. Fallon referred to his visit to the Hospital as follows: "It is a

glorious institution, well worthy of all the money and all the time and all the effort which have been spent upon it in order to bring it to this wonderful state of perfection." He had seen things there done by the Medical service which he had not believed to be possible. It was, he added, essentially a "Tommies" hospital and, under orders of the Ontario Government, no expense had been spared in doing everything that was possible for the soldiers. One more testimony to its value may be quoted. During the summer of 1918 a company of representative Canadian Editors paid a visit to England and the war-zone as guests of the Ministry of Information. One of these journalists, Mr. Arthur Penny of the Quebec *Chronicle*, wrote at length as to the work done at Orpington in restoring wounded and shattered bodies to the ordinary appearance and forms of humanity: "Those better qualified to judge than a journalistic layman tell me that wonderful dental and surgical work is being done at the Ontario Hospital, and from what I have seen myself this would seem to be no more than the truth. As a matter of personal impression, both on account of the comparative novelty and tragic interest, the department of plastic surgery outstands vividly, compelling wonder and admiration."

Meanwhile, the 1,040 beds had been most fully utilized and on Nov. 11, 1916, the Dominion Premier wrote to Sir William Hearst that he had received a cable from the High Commissioner in England—in reply to enquiries as to what additional war-help could be given by Ontario—stating that "it would be very helpful to have further hospital accommodation in England, which seems both desirable and necessary under present conditions." The Ontario Premier responded on Nov. 13th with a letter to Sir Robert Borden in which he said: "Ever since the commencement of the War the Government of Ontario has been most anxious to assist in every way possible so that final and complete victory might be attained at the earliest possible date. In this connection I know of nothing more important than the providing for our soldiers of the best hospital accommodation possible, and this Government will be very glad indeed to comply with your request by enlarging the Ontario Hospital at Orpington by 1,000 beds. I have cabled our Agent-General in London asking him to consult with our architect and make arrangements for the work to proceed immediately." On July 5, 1917, the extension was completed and formally opened by the Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, the Colonial Secretary, with a cabled message from the Ontario Prime Minister describing it as "a further con-

tribution towards helping those who are fighting our battles," and expressing the hope that it would be "maintained at the highest standard of efficiency, so as to be a credit to Ontario, as well as a valuable assistance to the Mother-Country in the struggle for Freedom." Within a few weeks the maximum of 2,000 patients were being attended to within its walls. The building and equipment of this extension cost \$419,872 and with maintenance at the rate of \$150,000 annually for the Hospital, as a whole, the total cost to Oct. 31st, 1918, was \$1,298,292.

Ontario Government Support of the Maple Leaf Clubs in London

Following the evolution of this important institution the Government had been seeking other ways of practical help and one of them was a generous support to the King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Clubs in London. The general purpose of these Hostels was to provide a home and a club, combined, for Canadian soldiers on leave from the Front, or who were temporarily in London on leave from hospitals or from camps in England. The Clubs owed their inception to Lady Drummond of Montreal and a few other Canadians in London, aided by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, and others. Following the pioneer Club, which was started in 1915 at the residence of Mrs. Greville under the patronage of the King and Queen, another was organized to meet the increasing demand. The great majority of soldiers sharing in the privileges and comforts given were on leave from the trenches and came to the Clubs straight from a nearby railway station. They came literally caked and be-spattered with the mud and dirt of the battlefield and loaded down with kit and weapons. Battle-weary, sleepy, and hungry, to these Canadians, in such circumstances, the welcome by the Maple Leaf Clubs, with their kindly treatment and home-like atmosphere, was a veritable God-send. Here the war-worn soldier unharnessed from his kit and clothes, revelled in baths and fresh linen and a good bed, received well-cooked meals at reasonable rates and shared in the conveniences and facilities of a Club which included reading, writing, recreation and billiard-rooms.

At this juncture, when a second Club had just been established, Sir William Hearst decided, with the support of his Ministers, to establish an additional and fully-equipped Club as a contribution from Ontario to the cause. In August, 1916, he was in England on an official visit and, after obtaining personal knowledge of the splendid work already done, announced that the Government of



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Minister of Education



THE HON. GEORGE STEWART HENRY, M.A., LL.B.
Minister of Agriculture

Ontario, on behalf of its people, would pay the total cost for equipment and maintenance of a new institution to be known as the Ontario Maple Leaf Club. It was duly established at 31 Elizabeth Street, London, S.W., was ready for service in October, 1916, and, from the very first day, the accommodation of 139 beds was entirely taken up. A further forty beds were provided a few weeks later. As soon as a suitable building could be found, the Ontario Government provided still another Club at 18-20 Grosvenor Gardens and a little later this formed the nucleus around which were organized two more Clubs in adjoining premises—all subject to maintenance by the Ontario Government. On Dec. 21, 1916, these Clubs were formally opened by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught.

Writing at this time to his Agent-General in London Mr. Premier Hearst expressed his general view of this policy as follows: "You have rightly interpreted my wishes in the matter, namely, that you should act on the principle that nothing is too good for the men who have returned from the Front. I am glad, however, that you have taken personal supervision of the expenditure, to see that the greatest possible economy is exercised in connection with this work. There are so many demands upon us from all quarters these days that it is important that every dollar appropriated should be well spent." It is interesting to note that Brig.-Gen. D. M. Hogarth, D.S.O., who had exceptional facilities for becoming familiar with soldiers' clubs in the metropolis, declared that these Ontario institutions were the best of the kind in London. There was no doubt of their popularity amongst the men and some idea of the work done may be seen from the fact that at the Elizabeth Street Club from Apr. 1, 1917, to Aug. 31, 1918, there were 78,021 beds, 60,323 breakfasts and 50,758 dinners sold, with 25,490 clean outfits issued, while 56,540 cheques, totalling \$630,180, were cashed and 244,959 articles deposited for safe-keeping. At Christmas, 1917, 430 free dinners were given and hundreds of stranded soldiers accommodated and helped from time to time. The total cost to the Government of these Maple Leaf Clubs was \$81,000 up to the close of 1918.

The work of the Agent-General's Office at 163, Strand, London, England, was on a war basis from 1914 to the end of the struggle. When hostilities broke out instructions were given by the Ontario Government that emigration work should cease, and that no encouragement whatever should be given to any able-bodied man to leave Great Britain. It was deemed

desirable, however, to keep the machinery of the London Office active in order that it might, as formerly, serve to keep the name of Ontario before the British public, and at the same time be available to render any assistance required by Ontario people overseas, whether on active service or otherwise.

Events abundantly justified this policy, and as Ontario's active participation in the War continued to expand the office of the Agent-General proved of the greatest usefulness. In nothing was this service more evident than in connection with the Ontario Government's dealings with the Maple Leaf Clubs and the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington. As might be expected these institutions threw an enormous amount of work in connection with supervision, accounts, etc., on the London Office. With a very depleted staff to assist him—all the eligible men in the office having enlisted—the Agent-General gave the closest attention to the needs of these institutions throughout the war-period. It was regrettable coincidence that the death of Mr. Richard Reid, who had held the position since June, 1913, should take place on Oct. 21st, 1918, only three weeks before the signing of the Armistice. Mr. Reid had been indefatigable in extending constant and courteous assistance to Canadian soldiers in England and he will long be remembered with gratitude for many kindly offices extended on behalf of the people of Ontario.

Not the least important part of the work done by the Agent-General's Office during the War was the ready and prompt response it was able to give to innumerable messages of enquiry from Canada regarding the condition of Ontario soldiers who had been officially reported as wounded. In a very great number of cases the Agent-General was able to cable back reassuring information and thus to relieve the load of grief and suspense which pressed so heavily on the hearts of sorrowing parents and friends. The staff of the London Office also did good work in visiting wounded Ontario officers and soldiers in English hospitals and in providing them with special comforts and assistance of various kinds. As was well known, the Government of Ontario sent a Christmas parcel to all the Ontario soldiers overseas in 1917 and 1918, besides large consignments of Ontario apples to the Canadian Red Cross Society for distribution among the Canadian wounded and, in connection with these distributions, the Agent-General's Office proved a great help.

On Dec. 3, 1918, it was announced by Sir William Hearst that Brig.-Gen. R. F. M. Sims, D.S.O., C.M.G., a Canadian who had seen

service at the Front, had been appointed Agent-General for Ontario at London, England, in succession to the late Mr. Reid. As the Ontario Prime Minister put it: "General Sims is especially well fitted for useful service in this position under present conditions. He is a thorough soldier, intimately acquainted with military matters and the requirements of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and combines with these qualifications a familiarity with the opportunities and resources of the Province of Ontario as well as a wide knowledge of conditions in Great Britain." He was a veteran of the South African War, also, and had been Secretary at one time of a Fish Commission in Ontario and latterly a Canadian representative in France of the Dominion Government.

VII. THE ONTARIO PEOPLE AND THE WAR

In rising to any great emergency a population, no matter how loyal and devoted they may be to the cause at stake, needs leadership. Enthusiasms which do great things for a day or a month or even a year will evaporate or become deadened when the days and months and years lengthen out; a stress or strain which at first is borne with patience becomes in time a burden too great to endure; spontaneous activities which are continued with effect for a time begin to pall eventually and to slowly lessen in value. There must be leadership to sustain the enthusiasm, relieve the burden and quicken the effort of individuals and organizations. Fortunately this was the situation in Ontario where the Government could frankly claim to be sincere in its patriotic impulses, earnest in its practical work, active in its initiative and effort to lead the people. Given such a Government and the initial and genuine sentiment of a people the position of Ontario in the World-War was assured; the high place of the Province as a conspicuous part of the Dominion certain to be maintained.

The People of Ontario and the Patriotic Fund ✓ Canadian Patriotic Fund, which was established by Federal legislation (1915) in order "to collect, administer and distribute a Fund for the assistance, in case of need, of the wives, children and dependant relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who, during the present War, may be on active service with the Naval and Military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's Allies." The scope of the Fund was afterwards extended to afford "temporary assistance to men invalided home and to widows of men killed in action or dying on service." Its application was at first intended for an Army of 30,000 men, then for 100,000, eventually it was required for over 500,000 men. Branches were established in all the Provinces and every part of Ontario responded with organization and then with gifts, while the demands upon the Fund as steadily increased. The receipts from Ontario to Jan. 1, 1917, totalled \$8,624,090 or nearly double those of any other Province and almost one-half of the amount contributed by the whole Dominion —\$18,243,032. To this important war-aid Fund cities and towns, urban and rural municipalities, manufacturer and farmer, financier

and merchant and workman, contributed generously. By Counties the gifts were as follows:

Algoma District	\$59,518	Northumberland and Durham	
Brant County	180,992	Counties	180,185
Bruce County	121,638	Ontario County	98,784
Carleton County	778,419	Oxford County	132,533
Dufferin County	29,270	Parry Sound County	11,784
Elgin County	127,235	Peel County	48,467
Essex County	244,308	Perth County	173,434
Frontenac County	132,846	Peterborough City & County	118,478
Grey County	88,500	Prescott and Russell Counties	14,208
Haldimand County	56,484	Prince Edward County	32,448
Hastings County	106,216	Rainy River District	10,622
Huron County	116,219	Renfrew County	134,429
Kent County	173,526	Simcoe County	97,076
Kenora County	17,240	Stormont, Dundas and Glen-	
Lambton County	63,374	garry	573,249
Lanark County	113,956	Sudbury District	63,998
Leeds and Grenville Counties	143,768	Temiskaming District	51,163
Lennox and Addington Co...	18,380	Thunder Bay District	27,162
Lincoln County	149,518	Victoria County	41,657
Manitoulin Island	3,127	Waterloo County	356,777
Middlesex County	189,514	Welland County	194,338
Muskoka District	8,498	Wellington County	131,127
Nipissing District	51,827	Wentworth County	660,221
Norfolk County	54,000	York County	2,832,593

Cities were included in these figures and some of them were notably generous—Toronto in York, Hamilton in Wentworth and Ottawa in Carleton, especially. The Ontario total to Oct. 31, 1918, was \$21,079,899—the Dominion total \$42,000,000. To the Canadian Red Cross work Ontario also gave most generously. There was an energetic, enthusiastic Dominion organization with headquarters in Toronto, of which Brig.-Gen. Sir John Gibson, Lieut.-Col. Noel Marshall, Surgeon-Gen. G. Sterling Ryerson, Brig.-General the Hon. James Mason and Mrs. H. P. Plumptre were the leading officials; there was no Ontario Provincial Branch of the central Society but there were, in 1915, 43 local branches throughout the Province and in 1918 200; there was a circle of active, unselfish, unremitting workers amongst the women of every large community in the Province.

The Society was constituted as a part of the International Red Cross which all civilized nations recognized as the Society for collecting and distributing money and supplies in time of war for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors and of prisoners of

war; it was a Branch of the greater British Red Cross organization and co-operated with the Army Medical Services of Canada by collecting supplementary supplies for use in the Military hospitals and on the field when a great battle should exhaust the ordinary supplies; it provided additional motor ambulances, field kitchens and hospital trains; it established or constructed and equipped a number of Hospitals—the Duchess of Connaught institution at Cliveden, the King's Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Bushey Park,

Provincial Support to the Canadian and British Red Cross the C.R.S. Special at Buxton and the Convalescent Home for Nurses at Chelsea, the Princess Patricia Special at Ramsgate and the C.R.C. Hospital at Vincennes, France, a Hospital for Officers in London. Large contributions were given by the Society from

year to year to the British and French Red Cross and hundreds of motor ambulances were contributed for much-needed work at the Front or in England. From Toronto and other Ontario centres in these years there went, under Red Cross auspices, a steady stream of war supplies and soldier-comforts as well as cash; from the whole Province came a co-operation in work and effort which was more than admirable. The cash contributions from Ontario, led by the Government, were \$707,204 to the end of 1915, compared with \$329,069 for the rest of Canada; in 1916 \$542,098 against \$615,000 for the other six Provinces; in 1917 the figures were \$555,299 or more than one-third of the Dominion total—\$1,800,000 for the three years or one-half the entire Canadian contributions of \$3,768,000. The Ontario total by November, 1918, and the end of the War, was over \$3,000,000. If the same proportion held good as to supplies, and it probably did so, the Province of Ontario contributed about \$4,000,000 worth.

To the British Red Cross in three years Ontario gave the magnificent sum of \$5,000,000. This cause appealed to the British sentiment of the people, to their sympathy for everything which helped the sick and maimed and suffering heroes or victims of the War, to their sense of appreciation for the services of a great organization. At the end of the first year of war the British Red Cross was supplying 5,000 surgeons, nurses, stretcher-bearers, etc., and had 1,000 motor cars, ambulances and cycles at work costing \$1,000,000 a year for maintenance; it had motor launches in operation at the Dardanelles and in the Persian Gulf with four hospital trains running in France and 15 Hospitals established in France, Malta and Egypt, with 2 Convalescent Homes in the latter country;

it aided the Allies along similar lines in France, Italy, Russia and Serbia with a total mass of supplies required and utilized too enormous to describe here.

By the end of the third year it had expended \$21,000,000 outside the United Kingdom—in France, Belgium, East Africa, Italy, Serbia and Montenegro, Russia and Roumania—upon Hospitals, buildings, motors and their upkeep, ambulances, trains, rest stations, surgical dressings, etc., and had sent abroad 6,000,000 articles of clothing, etc., 416,000 parcels of food and clothing to British prisoners of war in enemy countries, while supplying 6,500 surgeons and nurses and stretcher-bearers. In Great Britain 57,000 hospital beds had been founded and maintained and 30,000 provided with nursing staffs.

It was, therefore, little wonder that appeals for aid were made to the external Empire on "Our Day"—the anniversary of Trafalgar on Oct. 18th—or that they should evoke a warm response. From Ontario came the largest total contributions received from any entity in the Empire outside of the United Kingdom. In 1915 the Lieut.-Governor earnestly supported the first call and the Provincial Government warmly co-operated; the City of Toronto undertook to try and raise \$250,000 and actually collected \$542,000; the Province, as a whole, was asked by its Committees to raise \$500,000 and obtained \$1,515,000 compared with \$350,000 for the rest of Canada. In the 1916 campaign the work was in charge of the Organization of Resources Committee and the result \$1,656,000, of which Toronto gave \$740,000 instead of the \$250,000 asked for.

As Sir William Hearst well put it at Massey Hall, Toronto, on Oct. 16th: "The splendid generosity of the people of this City and Province last year made a name and a place for Ontario and Toronto, not only in Great Britain but throughout the allied world, and won for us in the Old Land the proud name of Ontario the Generous, Toronto the Generous. If you were looking at the matter from the low standpoint of material advantage, next to the splendid name our soldiers have made for us nothing that I know of during the year has done more to bring your City and the Province prominently before the people of the Old Land than the splendid position taken by us on Trafalgar Day. The call was urgent last year, the need was great. Your response was magnificent. The call is more urgent this year, the need is much greater. Do not, I pray, let your response be less generous. . . . Wherever you go in England and France you see the splendid work of the Canadian and British Red Cross, and I cannot say too much for the work

the Canadian Red Cross is doing. You see Red Cross Hospitals and nurses everywhere, you see Red Cross trains with every provision for moving our wounded as comfortably as possible, Red Cross boats where our wounded are tended by Red Cross nurses, Red Cross ambulances to remove the wounded carefully and comfortably to the Red Cross Hospitals." In 1917 Toronto aimed at \$500,000 and obtained \$830,191 while the Province neared the \$2,000,000 mark. For the three years Ontario's contribution of \$5,000,000, in honour of Nelson and for the work of the War, was one-fourth that of the whole British Empire. It may be added that the Government through the Resources Committee, also bore a large share of organization expenses in connection with the Patriotic Fund and practically the whole expense in respect to the British Red Cross Funds.

**Other Con-
tributions of a
Generous
People** Belgian Relief was another cause which appealed to Ontario generosity. The Government contributed financial aid, the people in 1915 sent 156 carloads of supplies and similar amounts in succeeding years, a notable gift in 1915 was \$10,000 from the Toronto Board of Trade. By the close of 1916 Ontario people had contributed \$381,545 worth of goods or supplies and \$525,449 in cash—the latter being one-half the Dominion total. The ensuing period saw another \$500,000 in cash and supplies forwarded—a total of \$1,400,000 or \$1.30 per head compared with 10 cents per head from the United States—which received so much credit owing to Mr. Hoover's able administration of the Fund in Belgium. To other Funds the Ontario public was almost equally generous. While the Provincial Government granted liberal assistance to Belgian and other Relief needs the people contributed also from their private means and as freely to special calls as to the outstanding ones already mentioned.

To the British Sailors' Relief Fund in 1916 the people gave \$150,000, to the Navy League in 1917 \$1,000,000; to the Y.M.C.A. war-fund in 1917 the City of Toronto gave \$215,000, Ottawa \$30,000, Hamilton \$31,000, London \$20,000 and other places in proportion, with a total altogether of \$2,395,000; to the French relief, through the Secours Nationale, the public contributed \$300,000, to Aeroplanes for the Royal Flying Corps it gave \$30,000. The Provincial Civil Service Staff, it may be added, did its share in War matters. The Provincial Treasurer stated in the Legislature on Mar. 13, 1916, that "all civil servants on the permanent

staff who may enlist, are granted leave of absence during the War with one year's full salary and after that the military pay is supplemented by the Government to an amount equal to his salary in the service." Over 100 members of the Staff volunteered for active service and the cash collections for Patriotic and Red Cross Funds totalled \$85,000 while the T. & N. O. Railwaymen's Patriotic Association subscribed \$94,868 up to Sept. 30, 1918. The Civil Service also purchased \$197,000 worth of Victory Bonds. Let these detailed references to Ontario's war-gifts terminate with the following official statement of the City of Toronto's contribution up to the end of the War:

Patriotic Fund	\$1,800,000	Protection of Municipal	
British and Canadian Red		Property	439,010
Cross	270,504	Grants in Aid of Recruit-	
Young Men's Christian As-		ing	\$67,325
sociation	100,000	Maintenance of Hospitals.	22,899
Halifax Relief Fund	92,216	Supplies of Food, Clothing,	
Navy League Fund	50,000	etc., to Soldiers Overseas	21,052
British Sailors' Relief		Rifles, Ammunition and	
Fund and Aeroplanes		Horses	29,959
given to Imperial Army		Expenses in connection	
Council	47,800	with Returned Soldiers	
Various War-Relief Funds	74,000	and for picket duty....	20,994
Enlisted Citizens' Insur-		Buildings for Barracks...	14,126
ance	4,166,938	Interest on Funded Debt	300,000
Civic Employees' War Pay	1,561,233	Total	\$9,078,056

The total of all voluntary War gifts from Ontario was more than half the total for the Dominion which Sir Robert Borden, toward the close of 1918, put at \$90,000,000. In these contributions, in the spirit which made them possible, in the enthusiasm which compelled success, in the work which backed up the determination of the people, there was no greater influence than that of women—as individuals and in organized form. Their work, during this war period, was generous, continuous, persistent. Everywhere, in hamlet and countryside, in town and city, they were busy organizing, collecting, sewing, knitting. The Daughters of the Empire, perhaps, were most conspicuous because of their large organization; they could not be any more earnest, or helpful individually, than thousands outside the ranks of that body. The Women's Institutes in country districts were energetic; Women's Red Cross and Patriotic Fund branches were many and effective; the Toronto Women's Patriotic League was enthusiastic and useful in its

labours, as was the Women's Toronto Conservative Club and the Toronto Women's Liberal Club. The Hospital Ship movement of 1915, with its total of \$280,000, owed its initiative to Ontario women and those of Toronto collected \$32,000 in one day and those of Ottawa \$19,000. In detail families of hastily-called soldiers and volunteers were looked after and personally visited; comforts of every kind made or purchased, or given or despatched, for either local troops or the Army as a whole; Belgian, Red Cross and other Funds were loyally and earnestly supported by personal gifts or collections and by the proceeds of flag-days, concerts, entertainments, lectures, bazaars; where troops were concentrated for training, etc., local reading or recreation rooms were established, entertainments given, temperance canteens organized; money was often raised for special objects such as Motor ambulances.

During 1915, for instance, eight Chapters of the I.O.D.E. in Ontario raised \$75,000 for War purposes and Women's organizations in the Province raised \$24,000 for the British Red Cross with Women's Institutes first in the number of their contributions and the Daughters of the Empire, branches of the Canadian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, Ladies' Aid Societies, Women's Patriotic Leagues, War Auxiliaries, Girl Guides, etc., equally active. In 1916 the Local Council of Women in London raised \$100,000 during the year for patriotic and relief purposes and the Toronto Women's Patriotic League had a record of really amazing work which included 4,000,000 articles of all kinds sent to the Front. The work of the 900 Women's Institutes in Ontario has been dealt with elsewhere and was varied in character. Sales of home cooking were held, butter and eggs were contributed for sale, meals were served at the autumn fairs, autograph quilts were made, jitney lines were run, papers and rubbers were collected and sold; there were tag days, flag days, Rose days and \$50,000 was contributed to the Hospital Ship Fund, Red Cross and Belgian Relief; a motor ambulance was given by the Simcoe County Institutes and several districts gave machine guns and field kitchens; many individual Institutes paid for cots in field and stationary hospitals; innumerable shipments of jams, jellies, and home-made candies were sent overseas with many bundles of hospital and medical supplies, clothing and knitted goods.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, the National Ladies' Guild for British Sailors and many Women's Canadian Clubs; the W.C.T.U.

and Y. W.C.A. and the King's Daughters in social war-work; the Girl Guides, the Toronto University Hospital Supplies Association, the Women's Emergency Corps in Toronto, the Jewish Council of Women; the Women's War-Time Thrift Committee, and many others, were amongst the Ontario organizations doing good service. Countless Associations of local character and work were found to supplement the larger activities. Women organized and fitted up Soldiers' Clubs, knitted and sewed to meet soldiers' needs in a hundred forms, prepared clothes and supplies for hospitals, encouraged the younger women to try and do farm or munition work, and looked after them when there, prepared woollen articles for the Royal Navy or collected money for pipes, tobacco, candies, etc., joined Women's Rifle Associations and shared in the war-work of Church societies.

**Remarkable
Record of
Ontario
in the
War Loan
Campaigns**

The War Loan policy in which Ontario took so splendid a part was the outcome of conditions which made huge and unprecedented calls upon the financial strength of the Empire, of Britain as head and front of the great Alliance, of Canada as a growing and prosperous nation in both the Empire and the Alliance. Untouched within its borders by the brutal hand of an invader, with its revenue and private financial resources free of panic or instability, with its financial fabric guarded and developed to meet the changing emergencies of war-time by an efficient Banking system, with, as time passed on, hundreds of millions pouring into the country for supplies and munitions, Canada, as a whole, and Ontario in particular, were able and willing to meet all the enormous monetary demands of these strenuous years. The first call upon the country for a Government Loan was in 1915 when Sir Thomas White as Minister of Finance undertook the task of proving that Canada could in times of stress stand and fight upon its financial resources as well as its man-power.

The response of the Dominion, and of Ontario in particular, to this call and those of 1916 and 1917, as well as in 1918, was most gratifying; in fact it was one of the outstanding Canadian events of the War. The total asked for in the first four Loans was \$450,000,000, the amount subscribed by all Canada was \$1,015,000,000. For the 5th Loan \$500,000,000 was asked and over-subscribed to a total of \$695,000,000, with \$336,000,000 from the Province of Ontario—despite the fact that the War had been suspended by an Armistice and the collapse of the enemy. To all these Loans

Ontario, with the active support of the Provincial Government and the vigorous campaign efforts of the Prime Minister and his colleagues, the patriotic attitude of the Banks and the spirited efforts of leading financiers and citizens, had contributed largely and enthusiastically. Complete details are not officially available but the particulars of the last two Loans indicate that the Province of Ontario, with its 2,500,000 people, subscribed to probably \$800,000,000 out of the War-period total for all Canada of \$1,700,000,000. Toronto alone stood for 128,590 subscriptions aggregating \$78,132,00 in the 1917 Loan and for 170,414 subscriptions totalling \$144,946,100 in the 1918 Loan. In the two Loans where Provincial particulars were specified the subscriptions were as follows:

Province	Subscribed	Amount	1917	Amount	1918
		Per Capita*	Subscribed	Per Capita	
Alberta	\$16,515,150	\$33.29	\$18,999,250	\$37.25	
British Columbia ..	18,814,700	49.29	36,633,927	91.58	
Manitoba	32,326,600	85.23	44,030,700	79.34	
New Brunswick ..	10,463,350	25.25	17,002,550	48.58	
Nova Scotia	18,588,150	36.59	33,221,550	70.24	
Ontario	204,185,400	78.94	336,055,350	131.25	
Quebec	94,287,250	41.45	180,363,450	80.91	
P. E. Island	2,331,350	25.07	3,011,050	32.13	
Saskatchewan	21,777,050	33.50	26,072,450	91.58	
<hr/> Total	<hr/> \$419,289,000	<hr/> \$52.87	<hr/> \$695,391,277	<hr/> \$88.91	

Such were some of the innumerable War activities of Ontario in 1914-18 and it was these, with many more of a like nature, which evoked from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie on Apr. 15, 1918, a letter to Sir William Hearst in which he referred to the coming German offensive as the greatest effort of the enemy, quoted a Resolution of the Ontario Legislature which referred to "Germany's unscrupulous and brutal attempts at domination," and concluded with the following prophetic words: "With heroic fortitude the onslaught has been met and the line remains unbroken, but the days to come will undoubtedly demand the fullest measure of sacrifice not only from the troops in the field but from all the people at Home, and in order to achieve victory the full weight of the Empire, both in men and resources, must be thrown in. It is, therefore, a source of the greatest encouragement and satisfaction to us all to know that the people at Home are fully alive to the situation, and resolved to do their full part towards attaining the great result."

*Population 1911 Census.

Together the Government and the people of Ontario had worked in this great world-struggle; together, during four years, the Government had never hesitated to take the initiative in action and to spend public money in an issue involving national life and death, while the people had been strong in sentiment, patriotic in policy, generous in giving; together they had backed the soldiers of the Province, in every form of sympathy and practical effort; together they were eventually able to share in the results of those splendid victories which crushed an implacable enemy and enabled Canadians to look forward to a world of peace and the re-organized activities of a new and greater era—in the Province, in the Dominion, and in the Empire. Let the following approximate estimate of Ontario's financial War-aid—added to its 230,000 men on active service—conclude this study of a great British Province fighting in a great War:

Canadian Patriotic Fund..	\$21,000,000	Tobacco Fund for Soldiers	\$ 126,000
Canadian Red Cross	5,600,000	Armenian Relief, Hospital	
British Red Cross	5,000,000	Ship, Khaki Day, Kitch-	
Belgian Relief	3,000,000	ener Day, etc.	190,000
Secours Nationale	310,000	Ontario Government Grants	
Serbian Relief	35,000	for various purposes ...	8,000,000
Red Triangle, Y.M.C.A...	2,395,000	Miscellaneous, such as Sol-	
Machine Guns	780,000	diers Insurance, Am-	
University Hospital Supply	250,000	munition, Recruiting,	
Italian Red Cross	30,000	Military Hospitals, etc..	3,450,000
Catholic Army Huts	425,000		
Navy League of Canada..	1,000,000	Grand Total	\$51,591,900

THE WAR GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO

Position	Name	Date of Appointment
Prime Minister and President of the Council	Sir James Pliny Whitney	8 Feb., 1915 SUCCEEDED BY
Prime Minister and President of the Council	Sir William Howard Hearst	7 Oct., 1914
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. James Stoddart Duff	6 Oct., 1908 SUCCEEDED BY
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. William Howard Hearst	19 Dec., 1916 SUCCEEDED BY
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. George Stewart Henry	23 May, 1918
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Joseph Octave Réaume	8 Feb., 1905 SUCCEEDED BY
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Finlay George Macdiarmid ..	2 Oct., 1914
Attorney General	Hon. James Joseph Foy	8 Feb., 1905 SUCCEEDED BY
Attorney General	Hon. Isaac Benson Lucas	22 Dec., 1914
Minister of Education	Hon. Robert Allan Pyne	8 Feb., 1905 SUCCEEDED BY
Minister of Education	Hon. Henry John Cody	23 May, 1918
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines	Hon. William Howard Hearst	12 Oct., 1911 SUCCEEDED BY
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines	Hon. George Howard Ferguson ..	22 Dec., 1914
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. Isaac Benson Lucas	13 May, 1913 SUCCEEDED BY
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. Thos. William McGarry ..	22 Dec., 1914
Provincial Secretary and Registrar	Hon. William John Hanna	8 Feb., 1905 SUCCEEDED BY
Provincial Secretary and Registrar	Hon. William David McPherson ..	19 Dec., 1916
Minister Without Portfolio ...	Hon. Richard Franklin Preston ...	18 Feb., 1914

Position	Name	Date of Appointment
Minister Without Portfolio ...	Sir John Strathearn Hendrie	
Minister Without Portfolio ...	Hon. Sir Adam Beck	
Minister Without Portfolio ...	Hon. William John Hanna	
Minister Without Portfolio ...	Hon. James Joseph Foy	

LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION

Newton Wesley Rowell	September, 1911	October, 1917
William Proudfoot	Elected	3 Jan., 1918

CHIEF ONTARIO OFFICIALS DURING WAR-YEARS

Assistant Treasurer	C. H. Sproule.
King's Printer	A. T. Wilgress.
Provincial Auditor	James Clancy.
Deputy Attorney-General	J. R. Cartwright, K.C.
Solicitor to Department	Edward Bayley, K.C.
Superintendent of Provincial Police	J. B. Rogers.
Deputy Registrar General and Chief Officer of Health	Dr. J. W. S. McCullough.
Superintendent Trades and Labour Branch	W. A. Riddell, Ph.D.
Deputy Minister of Public Works	R. P. Fairbairn.
Deputy Minister of Public Highways	W. A. McLean.
Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests	Albert Grigg.
Deputy Minister of Mines	T. W. Gibson.
Mining Commissioner	T. E. Godson, K.C.

Settlers' Loan Commissioner Frederick Dane.

Provincial Geologist W. G. Miller, LL.D.

Deputy Minister of Education A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D.

Superintendent of Education John Seath, M.A., LL.D.

Secretary of Education Department Clarkson W. James.

General Editor of Text Books J. E. Wetherall, B.A.

Inspector of Public Libraries W. O. Carson.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture W. Bert Roadhouse.

Commissioner of Agriculture G. C. Creelman, LL.D.

Secretary Bureau of Industries W. O. Galloway.

Superintendent of Institutes G. A. Putnam.

Superintendent of Agricultural Societies .. J. Lockie Wilson.

WAR LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.

(Elected June 29, 1914)

HON. DAVID JAMIESON, A. M. DYMOND, ARTHUR H. SYDERE,
Speaker. *Law Clerk of the Legislature.* *Clerk of House.*

Member Elect

Constituency

Allan, John	Hamilton, West
Allen, William T.	Simcoe, West
Atkinson, Thomas Robert	Norfolk, North
Beck, Hon. Sir Adam	London
Bennewies, John	Perth, South
Black, William David	Addington
Bowman, Charles Martin	Bruce, West
Brower, Charles Andrew	Elgin, East
Calder, Charles	Ontario, South
Cameron, Colin Stewart	Grey, North
Carew, John	Victoria, South
Cargill, Wellington David	Bruce, South
Carscallen, Thomas George (died)	Lennox
Replaced by Fowler, Reginald Amherst	
Carter, Samuel	Wellington, South
Chambers, William Clark	Wellington, West
Clarke, Samuel	Northumberland, West
Cooke, John Robert	Hastings, North
Crawford, Hon. Thomas	Toronto, N.-W., "A"
Dargavel, John Robertson	Leeds
Davidson, Thomas Scott	Brant, North
Devitt, John Henry	Durham, West
Dewart, Herbert Hartley	Toronto, S.-W., "A"
Donovan, Albert Edward	Brockville
Ducharme, Severin	Essex, North
Dunlop, Edward Arunah	Renfrew, North
Ecclestone, George Walter	Muskoka
Edgar, Joseph	Parry Sound
Eilber, Henry	Huron, South
Elliott, John Campbell	Middlesex, West
Evanturel, Gustave	Prescott
Ferguson, Alexander	Simcoe, South
Ferguson, Hon. George Howard	Grenville
Ferguson, Walter Renwick	Kent, East
Gamey, Robert Roswell (died)	Manitoulin
Replaced by Bowman, Beniah	
Gillespie, George A.	Peterborough, West
Godfrey, Forbes	York, West
Gooderham, George Horace	Toronto, S.-W., "B"
Grant, Sandy	Hastings, East

WAR LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Member Elect	Constituency
Grieve, John	Middlesex, North
Hall, Francis William	Lanark, South
Hall, Zachariah Adam	Waterloo, South
Ham, Joseph Henry	Brant, South
Hanna, Hon. William John	Lambton, West
Hartt, James Irwin	Simcoe, East
Hay, Francis Wellington	Perth, North
Hearst, Hon. William Howard	Sault Ste. Marie
Henry, George Stewart	York, East
Hilliard, Irwin Foster	Dundas
Hogarth, Donald Macdonald	Port Arthur
Hook, Thomas	Toronto, S.-E., "B"
Hoyle, Hon. William Henry (died)	
<i>Vacant</i>	} Ontario, North
Hurdman, George Charles	Ottawa, West
Irish, Mark Howard	Toronto, N.-E., "B"
Jamieson, Hon. David	Grey, South
Jaques, William	Haldimand
Jarvis, Charles William	Fort William
Jessop, Elisha (died)	
<i>Vacant</i>	} St. Catharines
Johnson, John Wesley	Hastings, West
Lang, Malcolm	Cochrane
Lennox, Thomas Herbert	York, North
Lowe, William James	Peel
Lucas, Hon. Isaac Benson	Grey, Centre
McCrea, Charles	Sudbury
McDonald, William	Bruce, North
McElroy, Robert Herbert	Carleton
McFarlan, John	Middlesex, East
McGarry, Hon. Thomas William	Renfrew, South
McKeown, Charles Robert	Dufferin
McPherson, Hon. William David	Toronto, N.-W., "B"
Macdiarmid, Hon. Findlay Geo.	Elgin, West
Machin, Harold Arthur Clement	Kenora
Mageau, Zotique	Sturgeon Falls
Magladery, Thomas	Temiskaming
Marshall, Thomas	Lincoln
Martyn, John Burton	Lambton, East
Mason, Robert Mercer	Victoria, North
Mathieu, James Arthur	Rainy River
Mills, Charles Henry	Waterloo, North
Morel, Henry	Nipissing
Munro, Hugh	Glengarry
Musgrove, Armstrong H. (died)	
<i>Replaced by</i>	
Fraser, William H.	} Huron, North

WAR LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Member Elect	Constituency
Musgrove, George Johnston	Niagara Falls
Nesbitt, Samuel Greerson	Northumberland, East
Nixon, Alfred Westland	Halton
Owens, Edward William James	Toronto, S.-E., "A"
Parliament, Nelson	Prince Edward
Pinard, Joseph Albert	Ottawa, East
Pratt, Arthur Clarence	Norfolk, South
Preston, Josiah Johnston	Durham, East
Preston, Hon. Richard Franklin	Lanark, North
Price, William Herbert	Parkdale
Proudfoot, William	Huron, Centre
Pyne, Hon. Robert Allan (Ret.)	
<i>Replaced by</i>	
Cody, Hon. Henry John	Toronto, N.-E., "A"
Racine, Damase	Russell
Rankin, Anthony McGuin	Frontenac
Regan, James Thomas Hammill	Wentworth, South
Richardson, Udney	Wellington, East
Robb, John Morrow	Algoma
Ross, Arthur Edward	Kingston
Rowell, Newton Wesley (Ret.)	
<i>Replaced by</i>	
Calder, John Alexander	Oxford, North
Russell, Joseph	Riverdale
Rykert, Arthur Frederick	Wentworth, North
Sharpe, Donald	Welland
Shearer, Robert Austin	Stormont
Sinclair, Victor Albert	Oxford, South
Studholme, Allan	Hamilton, East
Sulman, George William	Kent, West
Thompson, Alfred Burke	Simcoe, Centre
Thompson, James	Peterborough, East
Tolmie, James Craig	Windsor
Wigle, Lambert Peter	Essex, South

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